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ABSTRACT

Between December 1980 and May 1981, the status of women in Kentucky jails and prisons was examined in the state's two women's prisons and in 119 county jails. The facilities were surveyed and assessed, and interviews were conducted with all women (N=95) in the Kentucky state prison system, men (N=111) incarcerated in the state system, women (N=35) in 18 county jails, and prison administrators. Data, which came principally from inmate-respondents, showed that women in the Kentucky prison system were older, better educated, and less likely to have prior criminal records than men. A woman's separation from her children was considered the most traumatic aspect of institutionalization for her, and the geographical isolation of Kentucky's two state prisons was considered the single most negative factor about the women's prison system. Women in both prisons and jails were documented as having more medical problems than men; inmates in both prisons and jails complained of inadequate medical attention. Women in both prisons and jails alleged sexual harassment or assault. The majority of jail; provided no vocational, educational, or extensive psychological rehabilitation programs. Results from this study led to several recommendations for change and improvement of the correctional system for women in Kentucky. (NRB)

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LOCKING UP THE FEMALE OFFENDER

An Assessment of Women in
Kentucky Prisons and Jails

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For further information regarding the contents of this document contact:

Linda Koban, Project Coordinator
Community Research Center
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
505 East Green Street, Suite 204
Champaign, IL 61820

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LOCKING UP THE FEMALE OFFENDER

An Assessment of Women in Kentucky Prisons and Jails

Prepared for

The Kentucky Commission on Women

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CHAPTER 1

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Women account for less than eight percent of the population of lockups, jails, and prisons nationally. In the past decade, the FBI Uniform Crime Reports have documented a slight increase in the arrest of women.¹ The arrest data also show an increased incidence of women being charged with property crimes such as larceny and thefts.

Some sociological researchers attracted to the study of women's crime by the changing profile of the female offender have attributed women's expanded participation in the previously male dominated criminal world to women's liberation.² The consensus, however, is that the women's movement has had limited impact on the number and composition of accused female offenders, though it is agreed that the attention directed to the previously ignored female prison population by the media, academics, the U.S. Congress, legal advocacy groups, and the federal prison system results from shifting social attitudes toward women generally.

The Commission on Women in the State of Kentucky sponsored this study in an effort to learn more about the status of women in the state's jails and prisons. The Commission specified five major areas in which they were interested in developing information:

- demographic identification of the women incarcerated in the state;
- description of the physical conditions of incarceration;
- assessment of the vocational/psychological/recreational and medical treatment programs;
- evaluation of facility visitation policies and programs for maintenance of family contact; and
- documentation of the incidence of sexual harassment of women.

The project encompassed the two state's women's prisons, two men's prisons, and 119 county jails. It extended over a six-month period between December, 1980 and May, 1981.

In the jails the two principal areas of concern were the physical conditions of confinement, particularly in isolated rural counties, and the incidence of sexual harassment. In the state prisons, where women are committed for extended terms, the emphasis was on reporting the existence and quality of vocational training, educational programs, psychological and medical services, and institutional policies and practices which affect the relationship between the resident and her family, specifically, her children.

CHAPTER 2

METHOD AND DESIGN

JAILS

We collected information on the jails and the women incarcerated there in three ways: mail surveys distributed to all the jails, on-site visits to 20 percent of the jails, and interviews with all women incarcerated on the day of the jail visit. The questionnaire was mailed to 119 county jails and was returned by 50. Eighteen facilities were visited on-site. Of these 18, eight jailers had returned the survey, therefore, an additional ten were completed by the interviewer during an on-site visit. The total return rate was only 50 percent; however, an analysis according to location and population of the jails returning the questionnaire compared to those not returning it showed nothing systematic in the selection process between the two groups. We decided the Fayette County Jail in Lexington and the Metro Detention Center in Louisville should be visited because of their unique urban character and the large number of female residents as compared to the other facilities. The remaining 16 jails were selected for visits randomly by standard sampling procedure.³

All visits were arranged by telephone in advance. During the visit we planned a tour of the facility, including residential and program areas, and an interview with the jailer or deputy. The Jail Survey was completed during the visit based on our observations and the jailer's responses. If the survey had already been completed, we verified the responses and discussed them with the jailer. The final phase of the data gathering in the jail, the interviews with all female residents held on the day of the visit, was conducted according to an interview guide geared to the five research objectives. The same interview guide was used in the state prisons to facilitate comparability of populations. A total of 36 women were interviewed in 18 jails.

The Kentucky Jail Surveys (see Appendix 1) were principally directed to the physical layout and conditions of the facility, but also addressed operating procedures including visitation policy, staffing patterns, programming, estimates of number of women admitted, and average length of stay. In addition, we requested information on selected demographic characteristics of the women admitted during the week of October 1, 1980.

PRISONS

Interviews were planned with every resident imprisoned in the two state women's facilities and an equal number of men incarcerated in the Kentucky State Reformatory, LaGrange, Kentucky and Blackburne Correctional Complex, Lexington, Kentucky. The men's prisons were selected because they closely correspond to the Kentucky Correctional Institute for Women (KCIW) and the Daniel Boone Career Development Center (Boone) in location and security classification. The male respondents were chosen according to their comparability with the women by length of time in prison, race, offense, and age. Residents were informed of the Commission's sponsorship of the project, that all responses were completely confidential, and that there would be no identifying information on the interview guides.⁴ They were also advised that their participation was voluntary.

We interviewed all the women (95) and 11 men in the state prison system.⁵ The state facility resident questionnaire was designed to collect information on the resident's age, education, economic background, marital status, and employment history; her/his perceptions of available programs and services; the extent of her/his participation in or receipt of these programs and services; the nature of her/his living arrangement with her/his children prior to incarceration; the resident's frequency of contact with the children and their caretaker; her/his satisfaction with the child's placement; her/his post-release plans; and whether s/he had been the victim of or had heard of sexual harassment (see Appendix 2).

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE DATA

The research design provided for the collection of data on rural, isolated jail facilities which normally are not accountable to the public. Thirty-six women were interviewed at the 18 facilities visited. This included all women in each jail on the day of the visit, except in Fayette County where 14 out of 25 women were interviewed because the remaining inmates were in court or were classified by the jailer as psychotic and incapable of responding, and in Jefferson County where six out of 40 women were interviewed due to the absence of privacy and limited staff resources.

We interviewed women in the county jails in various location--in the cell, in a visiting room, at a table in the hall, or through the bars. There was limited privacy from other inmates, and in most of the jails visited, the residents indicated that staff-operated recording devices were in place.

We spoke to jailers or their deputies in every jail where women were being held. We were thus able to compare the responses made by the jailers against those provided by the prisoners. Further information on women's experiences in the county jails was collected from the women interviewed in the state

system, since most of them spent time in a local facility prior to commitment to the state prison.

The majority of interviews in the women's prisons were conducted in private conference rooms or lounges. Interviews with black residents at KCIW were conducted by a black, female law student. Due to the pending class action lawsuit by the residents of KCIW against the Department of Corrections, there was some concern that women would be afraid to cooperate fully with the interviewer (see Appendix 7). However, 85 percent of the women participated and several who refused initially later volunteered after receiving encouragement from the attorney managing the lawsuit. Several women who were being held in the segregation area (cell block) at KCIW, but agreed to speak to us, were escorted out to the dormitory lounge and a correctional officer stood guard at the door. We were denied access to the cell block area.

The interviews at the men's prisons were conducted by two male graduate students in Social Work. After the first few days of interviewing at LaGrange, the men no longer responded to the page calling them to the conference room. An arrangement was worked out with the prison superintendent whereby the men were required to answer the page, though they still had the option of refusing to participate. Seventy-three men eventually responded to the summons and were interviewed after the mandatory reporting was instituted. The remaining respondents (23 at LaGrange) were volunteers in a selected dormitory area; however, an effort was made to control respondents for length of time in the facility and race. Seventy percent of the interviews at Blackburne were those chosen for comparability. The remaining 30 percent were volunteers (see Appendix 3).

CHAPTER 3

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report is divided into two main sections: "Prisons" and "Jails." In the "Prisons" section, the female and male responses are compared and analyzed in the context of the following issues: maintenance of family contact, vocational training and education, programs and services, and sexual harassment.

In the "Jails" section, the information derived from the jail survey and the on-site visits is presented. The discussion focuses on the physical conditions, visitation policies, facility operating procedures, and claims of sexual harassment in the county facilities.

The final section of the report is a summary of findings and conclusions, and recommendations.

CHAPTER 4

THE STATE PRISON SYSTEM

The two state prisons for women in Kentucky--Kentucky Correctional Institute for Women (KCIW) in Pee Wee Valley, and the Daniel Boone Career Development Center (Boone) in Burlington--are classified as medium and minimum security institutions, respectively. Admission into Boone is contingent on initial placement at KCIW and satisfaction of several criteria, which the administrator at Boone labeled as "too vague" and which the Superintendent of KCIW evaluated as "suitable." Neither warden produced a copy of the criteria on request.

The strengths and deficiencies of Boone and KCIW will be specifically addressed in the five areas to which this report is principally directed. In this section we provide some basic descriptive information and observations about the physical layout and operations of these facilities.

Both prisons are located in isolated rural areas. Neither facility is served by public transportation. The geographical isolation is, in our opinion, the single most negative factor about the women's prison system in Kentucky. It precludes the gradual reentry of women into the community, and is the principal obstacle in women's maintenance of contact with their families, specifically their children.

In April, 1981 the total population of KCIW was 94, with an average length of stay of six months. An electrified barbed wire fence and electronically operated gate surround the grounds where prisoners are held. Most women live in the main building in one of two dormitories, which house 32 residents each. An "honor" cottage (with space for 12) containing a living room, kitchen, and bath is on the "campus" but separate from the main building. New admissions are housed together in the orientation unit of the main wing. The disabled or ill live in the hospital or convalescent sections on the first floor of the main building. The cell block area on the second floor of the main building near the central unit contains the security cells and two small semi-private rooms.

Though the capacity of all other living sections of the institution was supplied by the associate superintendent, the number of cells in the cell block area was not provided. The cell block area was not included in the tour of the facility. Most alleged abuses at KCIW involved incidents occurring in the segregation/cell block area, or improper usage of the cell block area.⁶

KCIW operates on the "level system" (see Appendix 5). New admissions enter the facility with no privileges (e.g., they cannot wear their own clothing, make-up, etc.) and can work their way up through the levels, accumulating privileges such as longer visits or extra phone calls as they progress. A resident can be "busted" down one or more levels if she is "written up" by a correctional officer. There are written guidelines addressing the withdrawal of privileges; however, the correctional officer's discretion governs. If the resident's conduct is deemed serious enough, she may be transferred to cell block. A system of committees and hearings is set up to guard the resident's rights (see Appendix 6).

There are 11 men classified as minimum security serving time at KCIW. They do most of the outdoor maintenance work. They eat in the same dining room with the women and use the same facilities. Some of the women complained that the men were allowed more canteen privileges, and could go on more frequent trips to town. Their increased privileges and assignment to outdoor maintenance are defended on the basis of their minimum security rating. However, evaluations of female prison populations indicate that between 70-80 percent could be confined at custody level 1, minimal security.

Boone, which comprises three cottages, is located in a rural community, on the bank of the Ohio River. It has an average population of 35 and reported a population of 30 on April 6, 1981. The average stay is one year, five months and 14 days. There is minimal activity at Boone, which conducts most of its programming in concert with community colleges and vocational schools. The principal complaints were by residents who were not eligible for or interested in a community program and were bored. Essentially the same due process procedures and protections are applicable to the residents at Boone as to the women at KCIW. In contrast to KCIW, however, the women at Boone indicated that the disciplinary process was fair and that negative sanctions were judiciously and objectively dispensed.

INMATE POPULATION PROFILE

We collected demographic information on all prison residents interviewed. We focused on those factors which have a relationship to the study's objectives--availability and type of vocational training, maintenance of family contact, and incidence of sexual harassment. This information is presented and discussed in the respective sections, but is summarized below to provide an overview of the prison population and the differences between men and women.

Our assessment of the effectiveness of the training and education programs is in the context of ages, education, employment and economic backgrounds of the residents. The median age of the female residents 29.4; the male residents' median age was 25.4. Women tended to be more equally distributed between 21 and 40, where the majority of male inmates were concentrated in 21-30 years category (see table below).

AGE GROUPS BY PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)

Age	Sex	
	Female	Male
20 or less	4.2	14.4
21-30	47.4	58.6
31-40	30.5	19.8
41-50	12.6	6.3
over 50	5.3	0.9
(Total n)	(95)	(111)

Female prisoners were better educated than men, with a median of 11.8 years in school compared to the male median of 10.4 (see table below).

EDUCATION BY PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)

Education	Sex	
	Female	Male
Less than high school	22.1	38.0
Some high school	11.6	20.3
High school graduate	47.4	31.5
Some college	15.7	9.2
College graduate	3.2	1.0
(Total n)	(95)	(111)

Roughly two-thirds of the women completed high school or above as compared to only about 40 percent of the men. Both men and women responded almost unanimously (97 percent and 93 percent, respectively) that they had been employed at one time. At the time of arrest, however, more men (55 percent) were working than women (42 percent).

The discrepancy in educational backgrounds is consistent with the data presented in the table below.

TYPE OF WORK BY PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)

Type of Work	Sex	
	Female	Male
Professional/self-employed	11	2
Clerical/sales	22	5
Skilled labor	16	17
Unskilled labor	43	65
Farm	1	5
Other	7	6
(Total n)	(90)	(107)

More women occupied "traditional" white collar/clerical position. However, for women, traditional employment is often synonymous with adequate reimbursement. This is reflected in our sample. Though 65 percent of the men were employed as unskilled laborers, their income was significantly greater, with a median salary of \$180 per week compared with a woman's salary of \$127 per week. The table below shows income distribution.

INCOME (DOLLARS PER WEEK) BY PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)

Income	Sex	
	Female	Male
Less than \$100	25.3	1.9
\$100-\$149	36.8	28.0
\$150-199	17.2	27.1
\$200-\$299	10.4	26.2
\$300 or more	10.3	16.8
(Total n)	(87)	(107)

Fifteen percent of the women and five percent of the men reported that they had supplemented their income with public aid. This profile of incarcerated women as dependent on outside services for support and as employed in low-paying, traditional jobs or as unskilled laborers has been interpreted as characterizing the female offender as a dependent, needy personality and observed to be more consistent with women in the lower socioeconomic strata of society, generally, than with male offenders.⁸

In assessing whether prison system policies and programs are designed to minimize the disruption of inmate families, we collected information on the population characteristics shown by McGowan (1978) and Baunach (1978) to correlate with eventual family stability. Specifically, we looked at the number of women with children, the marital status of the mothers and non-mothers, inmates' history of criminal conduct, the geographical proximity of the incarcerated mother to her home and family, and the length of time spent in the facility during this incarceration.

Seventy-six percent of the women and 56 percent of the men surveyed in the state prison system were parents (see table below).

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY PRISONERS'
SEX (Percentages)

Number of Children	Sex	
	Female	Male
None	24.5	44.1
One	22.3	23.4
Two	23.4	19.0
Three or more	29.8	13.5
(Total n)	(94)	(111)

With respect to marital status, the biggest group of women were divorced or separated (47 percent), while the largest group of men were single (48 percent) (see table below).

Marital Status	Sex	
	Female	Male
Single	25.3	47.7
Married	16.8	21.6
Divorced	32.6	23.5
Separated	13.7	6.3
Widowed	11.6	0.9
(Total n)	(95)	(111)

The average female resident lived 150 miles from home, while the male prisoner lived a median of 127 miles away.

Women were slightly less likely to have prior contacts with the criminal justice system than were men (see table below).

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ARRESTS
BY PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)

Number of Previous Arrests	Sex	
	Female	Male
None	31.5	21.1
One or two	26.1	22.0
Three or more	42.4	56.9
(Total n)	(92)	(109)

The fewer the number of incarcerations, the more likely a woman was to return to her family upon release from the institution (see Appendix 4).

Statistical analysis was limited in the area of sexual harassment. However, the incidents reported were analyzed in the context of the alleged victim's age, marital status, and race (see table below).

PRISONERS BY RACE AND SEX (Percentages)

Race	Sex	
	Female	Male
White	68.8	68.5
Black	31.2	31.5
(Total n)	(93)	(111)

As is typical of the national trend, the majority of inmates were white, but minority prisoners were disproportionately represented in the total population.

MAINTENANCE OF FAMILY CONTACT

Seventy-five percent of the female inmates surveyed in the Kentucky prison system were mothers with an average of two children. Seventy-four percent of incarcerated mothers were living with their children prior to their imprisonment. Estimating conservatively the imprisonment of 71 mothers in Kentucky disrupted the lives of 142 children on any given day.

The separation of incarcerated mothers from their children has been approached in various contexts. In 1974, Zalba analyzed and identified the role of local social welfare and community agencies in minimizing the financial and psychological trauma to the splintered family. In "Why Punish the Children" (1978), McGowan and Blumenthal focused on the effects of maternal incarceration on children who were abruptly abandoned and shuffled among different placements by relatives and social services agencies. They found "a strong likelihood that the incarceration of a mother is related to long-term severance of the family unit."

Phyllis Baunach interviewed inmate mothers at several women's prisons, including KCIW and Boone (Baunach, 1978). In her analysis of inmates' interaction with their families during and subsequent to incarceration, Baunach concluded that the majority of mothers were involved in the decision concerning their children's placement and this contributed to their satisfaction with the placement. She also found that decisions regarding visitation were contingent upon the convenience of caretakers, that distance and lack of public transportation were major obstacles to visits, that most children lived with their mothers prior to incarceration, that the current separation was the first major one, that about half of the mothers retained legal custody, and that mothers usually used available means to retain ties.

In their study of residents at the California Institute for Women, Ward and Kassbaum found that 43 percent of the women incarcerated for less than six months, 42 percent of the women incarcerated for six months to a year, and 38 percent of the women incarcerated for more than a year responded that the most difficult aspect of adjustment to prison was the absence of the family role (Ward and Kassbaum, 1965).

In this study, we started with the assumption that being stripped of the role of mother and separated from her children was one of the most traumatic factors in a woman's adjustment to institutionalization. We also began with the question of whether women were uniquely affected by the disruption of the family or whether men suffered the pain of separation from their children. Several of the questions posed to men and women directly addressed their satisfaction with the children's placement and their feelings about whether the children were happy and well cared for. The majority of the questions focused on more objective indicators of the quality of the relationship, such as the placement of children prior to arrest and incarceration; the frequency of visits by children; the frequency of contact with the caretakers; geograph-

ical, familial and institutional obstacles to visitation and telephone or mail contact; and the inmate's plan to reunite with his/her family upon release. These factors are critical in determining the degree of interest the resident had in maintaining contact with the family, the frustration s/he endured due to outside obstacles, and the comparative effect of incarceration on the family unit between men and women.

As was shown in the population profile in the previous section, women in prison, at a median age of 29, tended to be older than the average male, who was 25. Moreover, 75 percent of the women have been married at one time, whereas only 52 percent of the men have been married (although more men than women were married during incarceration).

It is not surprising in light of these differences in age and marital status that women inmates were more likely to be parents and to have more children than male inmates. The female residents had an average of 2.1 children, the males had an average of 1.3 children.

A far greater number of female inmates lived with their children prior to arrest and incarceration than did male inmates. This is consistent with the recent research findings by Baunach and McGowan.

PRE-INCARCERATION PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN
BY PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)

Pre-Incarceration Placement	Sex	
	Female	Male
With resident	74.3	24.5
With parent	7.1	60.7
Other	18.6	14.8
(Total n)	(70)	(61)

With respect to the current placement of children, there was a large discrepancy between men and women.

CURRENT PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN
BY PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)⁹

Current Placement	Sex	
	Female	Male
With parent	32.6	87.1
With grandparent	34.3	8.1
Other	37.1	4.8
(Total n)	(70)	(62)

Men were much more likely to place their children with the children's mother whereas women were more likely to resort to placements in and beyond the extended family, with roughly a third of their children going to the father, a third to a grandparent and a third to friends, relatives or foster placements.¹⁰ Four women reported having children in foster homes. Three out of the four stated that they did not know where the children were, how to contact the foster parents or whether the children were happy and being well care for.

From this limited data it is already apparent that the imprisonment of a woman is more disruptive to her family than is the incarceration of a man. Presumably, 61 percent of the men's children remained with their mother in a living situation basically unaffected by incarceration, while only 26 percent of the women's children had the chance to remain in a stable household with a continuous, primary caretaker. Men and women answered approximately equally about who made the placement decision, with 72 percent of the men and 67 percent of the women claiming responsibility for the decision. However, women reacted positively to the placement only 38 percent of the time, whereas 63 percent of the men expressed satisfaction. This is consistent with the pattern already noted in the case of most men's children where the change brought about by a parent's incarceration was less drastic. The men's children usually remained with their mother while women often had very limited options. Only 31 percent of the retained legal custody, but 58 percent of the women retained custody. This reluctance to relinquish legal custody is indicative of the pain experienced by women due to separation from their children and of the men's relative failure to assume principal responsibility (which showed up in the pre-incarceration placement data).

A significantly greater percentage of men than women thought that their children were happy, although a surprisingly large number of women vouched for their children's well-being. Women tended to think their children were happiest when they were with their grandparent; men thought their children were happiest with the child's mother.

CHILDREN'S HAPPINESS BY PRISONERS'
SEX (Percentages)

Children Happy?	Sex	
	Female	Male
Yes	72.7	92.9
No	27.3	7.1
(Total n)	(66)	(56)

The women's optimism may be a function of their attempt to subdue guilt, ward off anxiety, and avoid serving "hard time." Hard time, discussed by Ward and Burkhart (1965 and 1973, respectively), in the context of acclimation to institutional life is a phenomenon where a prisoner does not enter into the community of inmates or participate in programs and activities, but rather withdraws into herself relying on memories and fantasies of her life before prison.

CHILDREN'S FREQUENCY OF CONTACT BY
PRISONERS' SEX (Percentage)

Frequency of Contact	Sex	
	Female	Male
Once a week	20.0	36.1
1-3 a month	58.6	16.4
Less than 1 per month	21.4	47.5
(Total n)	(70)	(61)

A sizable percentage of men were more likely to have telephone or mail contact with their children or caretakers on a weekly basis. More women were in contact once a month. There was no drop-off in caretaker contact with men or women at the end of one year, therefore, the disadvantage to women regarding contact with caretakers remain constant over the course of incarceration. When asked if they had problems getting through to their children, 25 percent of the women said they frequently had problems, but only three percent of the men had frequent problems.

PROBLEMS WITH GETTING THROUGH BY
PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)

Problems with Getting Through	Sex	
	Female	Male
Frequently	25.0	3.3
Occasionally	10.0	16.7
Never	65.0	80.0
(Total n)	(70)	(61)

Some women stated during the interview that the caretakers discouraged the residents from having contact with the children. This was most often cited as a problem when the child was placed with an ex-spouse or a former spouse's parents.

- A 20-year old resident sentenced for conspiracy reported that the court had awarded temporary custody of her daughter to her late husband's parents. The grandparents continuously reminded the little girl that her mother had "killed her daddy." The resident claimed that all the grandparents were interested in was revenge and the child's Social Security survivor's benefits.

In addition to encountering obstacles generated by relationships with the caretakers, there were problems attributable to facility policies. Residents cannot directly receive calls, and messages are often delayed for weeks. Outgoing phone calls are strictly allocated and range from zero (residents in cell block) to three a week (residents in upper levels). They are limited to between 6:00 and 9:00 p.m. Many women stated that their young children were asleep by the time they could get to the phone. Others lived so far from the prison that the grandparent or relative caring for child could not afford to accept a collect call. Caretakers in rural areas of the state often did not have telephones.

When asked if they were consulted if there was some problem or emergency with the children, 72 percent of the women expected to be consulted frequently or occasionally. Only 52 percent of the men expected to participate in decision-making. Again, this reflects the fact that more men were likely to have surrendered their role as principal decisionmaker prior to incarceration.

In sum, the maintenance of contact with the child and the caretaker is a function of the quality of the resident's relationship with the caretaker. Men clearly have the advantage here. Most of their children have remained in the same home where they lived with their mother prior to his arrest. The

relationship between prisoner and caretaker is established, as is the relationship between child and caretaker.

In contrast, the female resident's children could be with their father, their grandparent, placed with friends or relatives, or in foster homes. Frequently, women are not held in county jails and find themselves transferred directly, and without notice, from an arraignment to prison. Placement arrangements are, therefore, likely to be made hurriedly by the resident or the child's caseworker, a factor further contributing to a difficult adjustment for the child and reduced understanding between the mother and the caretaker.

Visiting hours are closely regulated at KCIW. Depending on her rank in the level system, a resident can spend between 30 minutes and four hours with each registered visitor per week. All visitors, including children, are searched for contraband upon entering the gates. One resident reported that the guard undressed her baby to check his diaper. Regular visiting hours take place at the "Barn," a recreational hall. There is no real privacy since guards, other prisoners, and their visitors are present. One woman said she was afraid to have her children come because if they were accused of being disruptive by another inmate, the resident-mother could be written up. The associate superintendent for treatment at KCIW indicated that visiting hours could not be reduced without administrative adherence to the due process protections built into the procedures for level reductions. The problem according to some residents was that they were punished first and the hearing was held later.

- One woman claimed that on Thanksgiving she and a group of residents were accused of smoking marijuana and placed in segregation over the holidays. Several days later the results of urine tests indicated no evidence of the drug and the women were released, but they had spent the holiday in isolation.

Residents at the Boone Center are eligible for 12 hours of visitation per week.

The women's institutions in Kentucky are progressive insofar as they offer programs combining classroom instruction in parenting skills with extended, less supervised visits by children. At KCIW, the Parenting Program has been in effect for a year and a half. A resident is required to participate in 16 hours of classroom instruction in Parent Effectiveness, and is then eligible for a six hour Saturday visit by her children aged two to 12. The Saturday visits are to occur once a month, although this is interpreted as once during a calendar month, enabling seven or eight weeks to elapse between Saturdays. Visiting days are subject to cancellation due to staff shortages or bad weather.

Most participants were enthusiastic about the program. The main obstacle expressed by the women and verified by the staff was arranging for transportation for the children. Most women were imprisoned approximately 150 miles from their homes and were dependent on the caretaker bringing the child. Some

women indicated that often the caretakers did not drive, worked on weekends, or could not afford a long trip with overnight accommodations. Several indicated that they had been promised by a child care worker or a relative that transportation could be arranged for the children to visit, but at the last minute they were disappointed.

The Mother Offspring Life Development Program is offered at the Boone Minimum Security facility. One weekend each month residents who qualify (Level II and participation in Systematic Training) may have the children stay with them in their cottages from Friday afternoon to Sunday afternoon. Female children up to the age of 14 and male children to the age of 12 can participate. The purpose of the program is to "enable the parent and child to interact constructively in a setting which would enable both to become better acquainted." The major objectives of the program include:

- placing responsibility for the child care on the mother;
- enabling mother and child to form closer bonds and feel part of one another's lives;
- minimizing stereotypes of "mother in prison" for children; and
- facilitating the child's understanding of the mother's current living situation.¹¹

The program suffers from the same transportation obstacles that the KCIW program does. Baunach indication that a combination of bad weather and the absence of a nurse on duty resulted in the suspension of Mother Offspring Life Development (MOLD) weekends between February and June, 1979. The program is now reportedly running smoothly, although several residents stated there had not been a MOLD weekend in two or three months. Seven of the current residents interviewed stated that they had participated in the program at one time. Some residents who did not have children or who had children that could not visit expressed resentment toward the program. Several mothers who did participate reported that they were anxious about their children being around other inmates. They were afraid the children would bother other women resulting in a write-up for the mother, or that the children would be exposed to abusive language or sexual behavior between residents.

In sum, these programs support the family unit and seem to positively affect the participants. However, the number of potential participants is greatly reduced by the isolation of the facility and the difficulty in arranging transportation for children. These obstacles would be removed if a furlough program were in place, enabling the resident to interact with her family in a normal environment. Furlough programs are reportedly successful for women in federal institutions. Some women at Boone are eligible for furloughs every 90 days.

(The pregnant resident faces unique constraints in her attempt to develop and sustain a relationship with her newborn child. She does not benefit from the most progressive correctional models. Within three days of delivery, a resident must give up her baby to a relative or child welfare agency. In some

states, such as New York, a female prisoner at Bedford Hills Prison can keep her baby with her for up to a year. Research shows that bonding between infant and mother during the baby's first months is critical in determining the child's successful emotional development.)¹²

The interviews with men and women revealed that in spite of the obstacles, overall women were generally visited more often by their children than were men.

FREQUENCY OF VISITS BY PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)

Frequency of Visits	Sex	
	Female	Male
Sometimes	66.2	45.9
Never	33.8	54.1
(Total n)	(68)	(61)

However, men who were visited saw their children more often than women did, and while the frequency of visits to women decreased after one year it remained stable for men. Seventy percent of men's children were brought to the facility by their mothers, whereas only 19 percent of the women's children were brought by their fathers.

WHO BRINGS THE CHILDREN BY SEX (Percentages)

Who Brings the Children?	Sex	
	Female	Male
Parent	19.1	70.0
Grandparents	21.3	20.0
Friend or relative	31.9	6.7
Social worker	6.4	0
Other	21.3	3.3
(Total n)	(47)	(30)

As has been seen repeatedly, women had to depend on friends, relatives, or social workers, while men relied on the child's mother.

The table below shows that women were permitted to spend more time with their children during visits.

LENGTH OF VISIT BY PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)

Length of Visit	Sex	
	Female	Male
1 hour or less	14.0	29.0
Between 1 and 2 hours	25.6	48.4
Over 2 hours	60.4	22.6
(Total n)	(43)	(31)

This is most likely attributable to the MOLD and Parenting Programs. Experimentation with Parenting classes at Blackburne Correctional Complex has been greeted with enthusiasm, so men may soon be able to take advantage of extended visits.

As one indication of the closeness of the relationship between resident and child, we asked whether children discussed their problems during the course of the visit. Seventy-eight percent of the women visited answered that the children did talk about their problems. Only 56 percent of the men reported that their children discussed their problems. This is subject to different interpretations. Perhaps, consistent with society's expectations, mothers are closer to their children than their fathers. Men's children, who live in a more stable environment, may not have as many problems to discuss, or it could be simply that women are generally older and their children are more mature and articulate.

Of those resident parents who were never visited by their children, 87 percent of the men claimed it was their decision that the children not come, whereas 54 percent of the women attributed the failure of their children to visit to the caretaker.

IF NEVER VISITED, WHOSE DECISION BY
PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)

Decision Made by	Sex	
	Female	Male
Resident or parent	46.2	87.1
Caretaker	53.8	12.9
(Total n)	(26)	(31)

Overall, the best predictors in determining the frequency of visits were the pre-incarceration placement of the child (if the child lived with the resident prior to incarceration, s/he was more likely to visit) and the distance from the facility, with increasing mileage having an inverse proportion to frequency of visits. The isolation of women's facilities has been the critical factor throughout this entire discussion.

We asked parents about their post-release plans, whether they expected to reunite with their children, and if so, when. The percentages of men and women who said they planned to reunite with their children were similar.

PLAN TO REUNITE BY PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)

Plan to Reunite with Children	Sex	
	Female	Male
Yes, immediately	51.5	47.4
Yes, after time	31.8	21.0
No	16.7	31.6
(Total n)	(66)	(57)

A multivariate analysis indicated that the most relevant factors in predicting whether a resident planned to reunite with his/her children were the sex of the resident (more men were likely not to reunite or to reunite after a longer time); whether the resident was employed at the time of arrest; the length of time the resident had been incarcerated; the frequency of visits; and the number of children (the fewer children, the more likely the family is to reunite). The most significant individual factor determining reuniting was the pre-imprisonment placement of the child. The parent that lived with his/her child prior to incarceration was more likely to reunite with the child. There was a slightly increased probability the single women were more likely to reunite with their children than either married women or men.

In sum, more women will probably be united with their families upon release from prison, and more women are visited at some time by their children. The question remains as to the problems to be faced by the family once united, and whether the mother can adjust to the social stigma of a prison record and to the economic pressure of raising a family without having developed specific marketable skills in prison. She also faces the problems which her children may have developed as a result of their separation from her, siblings, or during placements with friends or relatives not properly equipped to care for them. Baunach documented a higher incidence of problems in school and contacts with law enforcement among the children of women offenders.

The table shows one more way in which families of male prisoners were less disrupted. In more men's families, the sibling group remained intact.

SIBLINGS CURRENTLY PLACED TOGETHER BY
PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)

Placement of Siblings	Sex	
	Female	Male
Together	66.0	8.3
Separate	34.0	16.7
(Total n)	(50)	(36)

As compared to the incarcerated father, the mother in prison is less assured of consistency of contact with her children and with their caretaker, and she is less likely to be visited on a regular basis. Her children are more likely to be separated from each other and placed with relatives and friends outside the immediate family. Whatever problems led to the incarceration of the mother, she is likely to find them increased upon release. The injustice of this is dramatized by comparison with men, many of whom did not live with their children or have legal custody of them, but who can feel relatively assured the family unit is functioning and intact.

During our interviews with the superintendent at KCIW, we voiced concern about the anxiety experienced by women separated from their children, their fear of losing custody, their receipt of threatening letters from attorneys and ex-spouses, and their feeling of being helpless and cut off from an unstable family situation.

- One woman resident at KCIW claimed that she received legal notice of a hearing in which her ex-husband was going to attempt to wrench custody from her. This resident could not reach her lawyer during the evening hours allotted for phone calls so she pleaded with her caseworker to call the lawyer's office during the day and request that he appear at the hearing. The caseworker promised to call the lawyer, but the following week when the hearing date had passed she apologized for "forgetting."

The superintendent stated that keeping three telephone lines supervised for three hours a day was too time consuming as it was. With respect to the potential for assessing the number of visiting hours and the flexibility of the visitation policy, she defended existing policies on the grounds that a lot of these women were not really interested in their children before imprisonment. The data reported here do not support that conclusion.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

A principal objective in this study was to assess the degree to which women in Kentucky jails and prisons were the victims of sexual harassment. By sexual harassment, we mean verbal harassment containing sexual references, manhandling and physical contact, or rape. We were interested in identifying the sources of this pressure, whether it was male/female staff, administrators, law enforcement officials or other inmates.

We also wanted to assess and compare men's experiences with sexual harassment to women's in nature and frequency. Every resident interviewed was asked whether he or she had experienced sexual harassment or whether s/he had heard of such incidents. If the resident responded positively, s/he was asked to describe the incident and report any follow-up action. For the purposes of this project the existence of voluntary homosexual activity among residents was not a matter of concern.¹³

Five women reported that they were sexually harassed at KCIW. Four of these women claimed harassment by other female residents. These approaches were verbal or written. One resident stated that she had been "manhandled" but did not elaborate. This result is consistent with earlier findings that sexual aggression among female prison residents is limited in scope and degree. The fifth respondent to report harassment was a 20-year old white woman, a first offender sentenced for burglary, with 13 years of education who had served ten months at KCIW. She alleged that while she was detained in cell block a female guard strip searched her three times a day for 16 days. While in Segregation prisoners are neither allowed to leave their individual cells nor to receive any visitors. So it was extremely improbable that she could have obtained contraband while in such strict custody, and the reported behavior constitutes harassment.

In addition to asking if they had experienced sexual harassment in the state prison system, residents were also questioned about whether they had heard of any incidents. Twenty-four women claimed they had heard of sexual misconduct at the Kentucky Correctional Institute for Women. Four of these women reported generally that they had heard of it but did not refer to a particular situation or identify the status of the perpetrator. Three women each answered that they had heard of harassment by female inmates on several occasions, one relating that a woman was forced to have sex with another resident to protect her canteen privileges.

The remaining 17 residents who reported hearing of sexual harassment described several disturbing incidents of sexual abuse in the cell block area at KCIW by correctional officers and administration staff. These reports were presented for comment during our interview with the superintendent. The superintendent verified one incident describing a situation where a resident was hysterical and was beating her head against the bars. She defended the accused staff person indicating that appropriate force was used to remove the resident from

a potentially self-destructive situation. The superintendent dismissed other allegations of sexual misconduct in the cell block by staff, maintaining that there are no eyewitnesses to an incident in cell block because the cells are lined up in a row. She said that the sound of a slap or a scream was not conclusive evidence of sexual assault.

Ten men in the state system reported that they were verbally harassed "on a daily basis" or "hundreds of times" by other residents and male guards in the dormitories, the recreation yard, the gymnasium and the dining room. All but one of the reported incidents were verbal. A 22-year old inmate reported that he was forced by a guard to undergo frequent and unnecessary strip searches. All the men at LaGrange who said they had heard of sexual harassment had also experienced it. At the Blackburne Correctional Complex, five men who had not been the victims of harassment described the number of incidents they had heard about as "quite a few," "every day," "a lot," and "I couldn't even count it."

In sum, the alleged incidence of sexual harassment among prisoners is greater in the men's institutions; however, there was only one report of any conduct more serious than verbal abuse. In the women's prisons, involuntary sexual activity among prisoners was rare and limited to verbal or written proposals. In the women's prisons, there were allegations of the use of physical and sexual force against residents by staff and administrators. Documentation of these incidents is difficult without compromising the confidentiality promised to inmate respondents; however, these claims constitute the basis for further investigation by state officials and monitoring by independent or citizen advocacy groups.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION

The women's movement has resulted in the increased participation of women in the labor market and the higher visibility of women performing nontraditional jobs. The struggle for equal employment opportunities and equal pay for equal work has filtered down to the monitors of women's correctional facilities and to the researchers who have documented and assessed the vocational training and job opportunities available to women during confinement. In the past decade, there has been a shift in corrections philosophy away from the medical or treatment model toward vocational and educational training.

The chart on page 29 shows the inequality in the number of programs and prison industries in women's facilities. The data were published in 1974. In 1975 the average number of programs in the men's prisons was ten; in female institutions the average number was 2.7. For men there was an average of 3.2 industries as compared to 1.2 in the 15 women's prisons surveyed (Simon, 1975). Despite the fact that the disparity of job training opportunities was dramatically exposed in 1974, a national study of women's correctional programs in 1977 indicated no progress or reform.¹⁴ A General Accounting

Office study, "Women in Prison: Inequitable Treatment Requires Treatment," published in December, 1980 concluded categorically that women offenders are not provided the facilities, training and services equivalent to those provided male offenders.

In an increasing number of states, the courts are supporting the contention of women prisoners that they are being denied equal protection, as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, and are awarding relief in the form of a "range of quality programming substantially equivalent to that offered men."¹⁵ This is one of the principal issues in the lawsuit pending by residents of the Kentucky Correctional Institute for Women against the Department of Corrections.

Prior to a full-scale evaluation and comparison of vocational training opportunities at the four Kentucky state facilities surveyed, we will examine the populations in the target institutions and identify the potential program participants.

PROFILE OF POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING BY SEX

	Sex	
	Female	Male
Median age	29.4	25.4
Median number of years in school	11.8	10.4
Ever employed	94%	97%
Employed at time of arrest	42%	55%
Type of work		
Professional	3%	1%
Self-employed/sales	14%	5%
Clerical	14%	2%
Skilled labor	16%	17%
Unskilled labor	43%	65%
Other	10%	10%
(Total n)	(95)	(111)

This breakdown verifies previous findings that, nationally, the majority of women prisoners have been active participants in the labor force, and that they were more likely than men to have been employed in the professional, sales or clerical area, usually in traditional, low-paying positions.¹⁶ The female prisoner is somewhat older than the average male inmate, is slightly higher educated and is undoubtedly a candidate for reentry into the labor

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN MEN'S AND WOMEN'S PRISONS

MALE PRISONS

	Air Cond. Rep.	Arts & Crafts	Auto Body	Auto Mech.	Baking	Barbering	Bookbinding	Brick Masonry	Build. Maint.	Build. Trades	Cabinet Making	Carpentry	Carpet Laying	Chemistry	Computer Maint.	Cooking	Data Proc.	Diving	Drafting	Electronics	Eng. & Appl. Rep.	Farming	Furn Equip.
Frank Lee (Ala.)		x	x			x		x			x									x	x		
Atmore								x															x
Draper			x	x		x		x			x									x	x		
Holman																							
Cal. Corr. (Cal.)	x			x	x						x											x	
Cal. Inst.				x								x							x	x			
Folsom			x	x																	x		
San Quentin					x		x											x					
Cheshire (Conn.)			x	x								x											
Osborn			x	x						x								x					
Somers				x														x				x	
Menard (Ill.)						x					x										x		
Pontiac			x	x													x		x	x			
Statesville			x	x					x							x				x			
State Farm (Ind.)			x																x				
State Pris.			x	x		x		x														x	
State Ref.			x	x		x		x												x	x		
Ionia (Mich.)			x																			x	
Jackson			x								x								x	x			
State Pris. (Minn.)			x		x										x	x			x				
State Ref.			x	x	x	x				x	x								x	x			
Parchman (Miss.)			x				x	x				x											x
Int. Ref. (Mo.)			x	x							x									x			
State Pen.																	x			x	x		
Training Center			x	x															x		x		
Lincoln (Neb.)			x	x					x		x									x			
Clinton (N.Y.)						x																	
Elmira			x	x		x					x								x	x			
Green Haven			x	x							x								x	x			
Wallkill			x	x	x						x									x			
Chillicothe (O.)											x								x	x			
Lebanon	x		x															x					
Marion			x	x			x																
So. O. Cor.																					x		
State Ref.	x		x				x				x								x				
State Cor. (Oreg.)			x	x	x	x	x	x								x			x	x	x		
State Pen.				x	x						x						x		x	x			
Rockview (Pa.)			x		x	x	x				x					x			x			x	x
Camp Hill	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Dallas	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x				x						x	x
Graterford			x	x	x	x		x												x		x	x
Huntingdon			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x				x		x	x
Pittsburgh	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x							
Reg. Cor.											x												
Monroe (Wash.)			x	x	x	x					x									x	x		
Shelton			x	x	x	x					x	x					x		x	x	x		
Walla Walla			x	x																			x

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FEMALE PRISONS

Tutwiler (Ala.)
 Cal. Inst. (Cal.)
 Niantic (Conn.)
 Dwight (Ill.)
 Women's Pris. (Ind.)
 Det. Cor. (Mich.)
 Women's Pris. (Minn.)
 Parchman (Miss.)
 Cor. Cent. (Mo.)
 York (Neb.)
 Bedford Hills (N.Y.)
 Women's Pris. (O.)
 Women's Cor. (Oreg.)
 Muncy (Pa.)
 Purdy (Wash.)

Air Cond. Rep.
 Arts & Crafts
 Auto Body
 Auto Mech.
 Baking
 Barbering
 Bookbinding
 Brick Masonry
 Build. Maint.
 Build. Trades
 Cabinet Making
 Carpentry
 Carpet Laying
 Chemistry
 Computer Maint.
 Cooking
 Data Proc.
 Diving
 Drafting
 Electronics
 Eng. & Appl. Rep.
 Farming
 Farm Equip.

Source: Adapted from Ralph R. Arditi, Frederick Goldberg, Jr., Martha M. Hartle, John H. Peters, William R. Phelps, The Sexual Segregation of American Prisons: Notes. 82 Yale Law Journal No. 6. 1229-1273.

Forestry	Furniture Mfr.	Graphics	Horticulture	Laundry	Leather Work	Machine Shop	Meat Cutting	Metal Work	Off. Mach. Rep.	Optics	Painting	Plumbing	Printing	Radio, TV Rep.	Recreation Aid	Silk Screening	Shoe Repair	Steam Fitting	Tailoring	Watch Repair	Welding	Clerical	Cosmetology	Dental Tech.	Floral Design	Food Service	Garment Mfr.	Housekeeping	IBM Key punch	Nurses' Aide	TOTAL	
																							x								3	
																						x	x								3	
																						x									2	
																						x	x								2	
																						x	x								2	
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																																6
																																2
																																3
																																3

BEST COPY

MALE PRISONS

	Auto Rep.	Bookbinding	Cabinet Making	Cloth Mfr.	Coffee Roasting	Concrete	Dairy	Data Proc.	Dental	Detergent Mfr.	Farming	Flag Mfr.	Furniture Mfr.	Heavy Equip. Op.	Library	License Plate	Machine Shop	Metal Shop	Printing	Road Sign Mfr.	Shoe Mfr.	Engine Rpr.	Tailoring	Twine Mfr.	Upholstery	Wax, Brush Mfr.	Canning	Food Service	Garment Mfr.	IBM Key punch	Laundry	TOTAL
Frank Lee (Ala.)																																0
Atmore																																1
Draper																																1
Holman																																1
Cal. Cor. (Cal.)																																2
Cal. Inst.																																2
Folsom																																2
San Quentin																																3
Cheshire (Conn.)																																4
Osborn																																0
Somers																																6
Menard (Ill.)																																6
Pontiac																																1
Statesville																																5
State Farm (Ind.)																																5
State Prison																																6
State Ref.																																6
Ionia (Mich.)																																3
Jackson																																5
State Prison (Minn.)																																3
State Ref.																																2

INDUSTRIES IN MEN'S AND WOMEN'S PRISONS

[illegible]

FEMALE PRISONS

Tutwiler (Ala.)
 Cal. Inst. (Cal.)
 Niantic (Conn.)
 Dwight (Ill.)
 Women's Prison (Ind.)
 Det. Cor. (Mich.)
 Women's Prison (Minn.)
 Parchman (Miss.)
 Cor. Center (Mo.)
 York (Neb.)
 Bedford Hills (N. Y.)
 Women's Prison (O.)
 Women's Cor. (Oreg.)
 Muncy (Pa.)
 Purdy (Wash.)

Auto Rep.
 Bookbinding
 Cabinet Making
 Cloth Mfr.
 Coffee Roasting
 Concrete
 Dairy
 Data Proc.
 Dental
 Detergent Mfr.
 Farming
 Flag Mfr.
 Furniture Mfr.
 Heavy Equip. Op.
 Library
 License Plate
 Machine Shop
 Metal Shop
 Printing
 Road Sign Mfr.
 Shoe Mfr.
 Engine Rpr.
 Tailoring
 Twine Mfr.
 Upholstery
 Wax, Brush Mfr.

Canning	Food Service	Garment Mfr.	IBM Key punch	Laundry	TOTAL
x		x		x	3
		x			1
			x		1
				x	1
x		x		x	3
					0
		x			1
					0
	x	x		x	3
	x	x	x		3
					0
			x		1
					0

Source: Adapted from Ralph R. Arditi, Frederick Goldberg, Jr., Martha M. Hartle, John H. Peters, William R. Phelps, The Sexual Segregation of American Prisons: Notes, 82 Yale Law Journal 1229-1273, Appendix III.

force. Since 43 percent of the women were employed as unskilled laborers, there is an identifiable group who would benefit from receipt of training aimed at the development of specific marketable skills. This assumption is verified by the responses of 36 percent of the women interviewed who stated that following release they planned to support themselves by getting a job. Fifty-nine percent planned to be supporting their children.

We have extended the concept of the vocational training program here to include the role of prison industries, the performance of jobs within the facility, and the existence of pre-release employment placement options in addition to training classes.

All new admissions to the Kentucky Correctional Institute for Women are enrolled in a Home Economics course as part of the orientation process. Classes at KCIW are provided in Business and Office Equipment (BOE) and in Upholstery, both traditional areas. Fifty percent of the women at KCIW participate in one of these programs, attending classes an average of three hours a day. The Upholstery program requires 676 hours for completion. The BOE program is self-paced, and the resident receives a certificate upon completion of each phase, such as Typing, Shorthand, etc. The business training and the equipment are both outdated. The office machinery training does not extend beyond instruction in the use of an adding machine. There is a keypunch machine, but keypunching instruction is not offered. Typing is not taught on sophisticated electric typewriters. No instruction is offered in the use of word processors, electronic calculators or in basic computer programming skills.

The women, however, spoke favorably of both programs, indicating optimism that the Business course would aid them in finding a job upon release. They enjoyed Upholstery because it provided them with a chance to earn extra money in the shop by working on projects for the staff. When asked about the limited number of course selections, the superintendent cited the small number of women as reason for the discontinuation of a nurse's aide program. She said that such a limited population could not support additional programs even though the facility is now fully equipped for nursing classes. As emphasized in the recent federal government evaluation of programs and conditions for female offenders, "The courts are increasingly deciding in the women's favor that small numbers, expense, and administrative convenience are not adequate defenses for continuing unequal practices."

At the Daniel Boone Career Development Center, there are no vocational programs on the premises. Boone refers to itself as operating a community-based vocational program through which the entire faculty and facilities of the Northern Kentucky Vocational Technical School are utilized. The school is described as "offering a full range of vocational programs along with career and placement counseling."

With respect to the degree of inequality, male residents at LaGrange and Blackburne reported they participated in 11 separate training courses

including auto mechanics, meat cutting, painting, graphic arts, carpentry, metal plan work, electrical wiring, cannery work, air conditioner repair, heat mechanics, and welding. The discrepancy in the programs is reflected in the responses of the women participants, 45 percent of whom evaluated the vocational classes as extremely helpful, whereas 73 percent of the men reported that programs were extremely helpful. These findings are consistent with the Inmate Program survey conducted by the Kentucky Bureau of Corrections in December, 1980.

Interview responses indicated a larger percentage of women than men were participating in the vocational programs (see table below). This was broken down in the women's institutions as 50 percent of the residents at KCIW and 17 percent of the residents at Boone. Therefore, despite the fact that a larger percentage of the female prison population participated in vocational training at KCIW the opportunities were limited to two classes of questionable value in preparing the resident for employment outside the facility.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING PARTICIPATION
BY PRISONERS' SEX (Percentages)

Training Participation	Sex	
	Female	Male
Yes	41.4	31.4
No	58.6	68.6
(Total n)	(87)	(104)

Of those not participating in the program, 20 percent of the women and 36 percent of the men stated they were not interested or "just didn't want to." Thirty-seven percent of the women and 25 percent of the men were not eligible for participation, usually because of a General Equivalency Diploma (GED) requirement. At Boone, however, several women explained their nonparticipation by reference to the rule that any time a resident begins a semester at the vocational school she must remain at the institution for the duration of the semester. Since most women transferred to Boone have relatively short sentences remaining to serve, this policy restricts the registration of women scheduled for parole hearings during the course of the semester by forcing them to agree to remain in the institution after approval of their release. Prolonged institutionalization is an unreasonable price to pay for adequate vocational training.

Residents are required to perform some type of job within the institution. Exceptions are made for people enrolled in several educational programs; however, 94 percent of the women and 87 percent of the men worked. The

difference in the options available to men and women was startling. Two-thirds of the women were employed in the kitchen or performing indoor maintenance, but only one-quarter of the men were assigned to these duties. The rest of the women worked in housekeeping, laundry, as clerical aids, or at Boone doing outdoor maintenance. In the men's prisons, residents reported jobs as a tailor, tire recapper, meat cutter, welder, clerk, furniture repairman, painter, printer, pipe fitter, landscaper, carpenter, mechanical draftsman and maintenance man at the Kentucky Horse Park.

The superintendent at KCIW reported that the state formerly commissioned the facility to do data processing, but production was not fast enough, the arrangement was judged unprofitable and was terminated. No effort is contemplated to reinstate a similar program.

The majority of both men and women were paid from three to five dollars per week. Most women worked two to three hours per day. The majority of men worked six to eight hours a day.

When asked about institutional assistance in finding a job pending release, two-thirds of the women stated there was no program, while half of the men were depending on CETA for employment. There is no formal placement counseling or work release program for women. They are permitted to go on furlough for a few days prior to release to look for a job. Most respondents felt that the time allowed was inadequate. Several women thought the Business teacher would assist them, and others planned to exit through Blitz House in Louisville, the only halfway house for women in the state.

In summary, the women in the state prison system can be characterized as young, with some high school education, former members of the labor force, and expecting to return to employment after release. However, the vocational training offered at KCIW is limited to two programs in Upholstery and Business and Office Equipment, programs which were traditional, ill-equipped, and outdated.

The Boone Career Development Center has arranged for its residents' attendance at a vocational training center in the community. Though this center offers a wide range of courses and counseling services, only a few women are eligible for admission. The men interviewed stated that they were eligible to participate in at least 11 separate programs which they evaluated as supplying them with specific and marketable skills. Approximately 90 percent of both men and women performed jobs in the facility. There are no prison industries in the women's institutions, so most women are employed in the kitchen or assigned to indoor maintenance whereas most men are earning money at a trade, e.g., welder. In short, despite the fact that the large majority of women have worked at some time during their lives, are anxious to receive vocational training, and plan to return to work following their release, the programs offered the women are limited in number, traditional in nature, and clearly not equivalent to the program choices available to men incarcerated in the state system.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

We specifically surveyed residents about academic programs, psychological therapy options, medical services, and religious services.¹⁸ In addition, we asked residents to describe any other program or group within the facility in which they participated. We also asked the administrators at the women's prisons to provide us with a list and description of the programs and activities available at the facility.¹⁹

Both KCIW and Boone operate basic educational programs enabling residents to obtain a General Equivalency Diploma, a credential comparable to a high school diploma. At KCIW the program is individualized and includes a remedial education component offering instruction in overcoming deficiencies in mathematics and reading. Both prisons also offer residents the opportunity to take college courses. At KCIW, visiting instructors from Jefferson County Community College conduct classes. Residents at Boone are able to attend classes at local colleges.

Thirty-two percent of the women at KCIW participated in the academic education program. Thirty-three percent participated at Boone. According to a 1980 Bureau of Corrections study, 45 percent of the male respondents at the Kentucky State Penitentiary, Kentucky State Reformatory and the Blackburne Correctional Complex participated in academic educational programs.

Psychological counseling at KCIW is provided by three consulting psychiatrists, a clinical psychologist, a social worker, and the chaplain. Both the chaplain and the social worker lead therapy groups and have Master's degrees in counseling. Two caseworkers do additional counseling on an informal basis. With the exception of groups organized around particular needs, such as Alcoholics Anonymous or parenting effectiveness training, the Boone Complex depends mainly on contracts with the state funded providers of psychiatric services.

Forty-seven percent of the women in prison stated that they participated in group or individual therapy, whereas only 33 percent of the men were participants. Thirty-seven percent of the women answered that attendance at therapy was required, whereas only 15 percent of the men thought it was required. The women's interpretation of therapy as required stems from the fact that membership in a specific number of "groups" is necessary to progress through the levels in the classification system.

One of the most serious problems faced by incarcerated women is the inadequate provision of medical services. Studies of women upon admission to jails provides specific evidence that the population enters with many illnesses.²⁰ A review of admissions to New York City correctional facilities in 1975 showed that in comparison to male admittees, the women more often arrived with signs of recent physical injury. In addition, they have higher rates of asthma,

drug abuse problems, seizure disorders, hypertension, diabetes, hepatitis, heart disorders, gastrointestinal problems, and genito-urinary disorders.²¹

Prison medical care is usually exclusively supplied by male physicians accustomed to dealing with men.²² This is the case at KCIW where the medical care is supplied by a doctor who holds "sick call" three days a week, and by licensed practical nurses who are on duty from 6:00 a.m. to midnight. It is generally agreed that the most common medical problems of incarcerated women are gynecological. There is no gynecologist on the staff of either women's prison in Kentucky, nor is there one under contract for part-time consulting.

One criterion for transfer to Boone is good health. A nurse is on staff at Boone but no physician is on duty, so residents who become ill are taken into the community. This use of community services is an advantage insofar as most prisons, including KCIW, have a difficult time attracting staff physicians due to their isolated locations, unsatisfactory salaries and low job status.

Fifty-two percent of the women interviewed evaluated the medical services as totally or mostly adequate. Several issues emerged as matters of concern at KCIW, however.

- Neglect or mistreatment of a resident by administrative, nursing, or medical staff on the basis that the "resident just wants to get out of her job."
- The biased screening of residents who will be taken for outside medical care, usually to a specialist or a hospital or scheduled for the limited appointments of a visiting physician or dentist.
- The delegation of nursing tasks to residents such as dispensing medication. A resident who realizes she is getting the wrong medication and refuses to take it will be written up.
- The excessive and inappropriate use of psycho-tropic drugs. Eighteen percent of the men interviewed state they had received psycho-tropic medication (anti-depressants or tranquilizers) at one time, whereas 48 percent of the women have received them.

Some of the specific examples cited were:

- One resident stated that she had pointed out a nodule in her breast to the doctor. On three visits he said it would have to be cut out; however, she was not sent out for medical care.
- A resident with a history of cervical cancer stated that she was informed that her pap smear had been abnormal, but after three months the test had still not been repeated.

- A woman in cell block who had suffered a gunshot wound in her leg complained of terrible pain. The correctional officers ignored her complaints until one day they noticed red lines on her leg. She was taken to the hospital where part of her foot was amputated.
- While in the county jail an epileptic resident reported that she had over 60 seizures. The local doctor continued to increase her daily dosage of Dilantin. She reported that when she was transferred to KCIW she was "like a vegetable," she could not stand up without falling and was bruised all over. Only the routine blood tests were administered and the elevated doses of Dilantin were continued. On visiting day, the resident's father became alarmed at her condition, and called the prison several times. Finally his lawyer contacted the prison. The woman was taken to a hospital and diagnosed as having toxic poisoning from excessive amounts of Dilantin.

Eighty percent of the women voluntarily participated in religious services as compared to only 44 percent of the men. Eighteen percent of the women and 56 percent of the men participated involuntarily, though it was not entirely clear from the interviews where the pressure was coming from.

An attorney from the Legal Assistance Foundation comes to KCIW every three weeks, and most residents felt they had access to him. According to the operating manual, one of the residents is to assume the position of legal aid and help other residents prepare papers for custody suits, divorces and other noncriminal matters. One resident in segregation reported that access to the law books has been blocked despite a court order to the contrary. Women prisoners are not generally legally sophisticated. The institution of legal skills training classes has been advocated by researchers and corrections officials in hearings before the U.S. Congress. The residents may not be aware of the range of assistance which the visiting attorney could provide.

There are several additional counseling groups operating at KCIW--a drug abuse group run by a psychologist from a community mental health center, and a chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous. There was some confusion on the part of the residents about whether the drug group was still in existence or how often it was actually meeting, though the superintendent stated that it met every week. The AA at Boone, the only psychologically oriented group, reportedly has more vitality than the KCIW chapter. Residents at Boone are also allowed to go out to AA meetings in the community. In light of the high percentage of women incarcerated for drug or drug and alcohol related offenses, these programs are clearly deserving of higher priority and receipt of increased resources.

In sum, the residents of the state women's prison system are offered many hours of counseling and group therapy. Though some women feel they are being coerced into participation by the system or the group leader, a substantial majority of the participants feel the group is extremely or moderately helpful. With respect to medical services, a number of disturbing incidents

were reported which revealed the potential for neglect of ill patients, favoritism, manipulation, and excessive use of psycho-tropic drugs by the medical, nursing, and administrative staff. Drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs are loosely organized and not sufficiently responsive to the documented drug-related problems of a large percentage of prison residents.

CHAPTER 5

THE COUNTY JAILS

INTRODUCTION

An estimated 158,000 persons were held in the nation's 3,500 local jails at the time of a nationwide survey conducted in February, 1978. This figure represented an increase of 12 percent from that recorded in a comparable survey taken in 1972. In contrast to the comparatively rapid growth observed in recent years in the number of women within federal and state prisons, their relative increase in jails between 1972 and 1978 was only slightly greater than that of males. In each of those years, women made up approximately six percent of the total jail population.²³

There are 119 county jails in Kentucky, but state figures are not compiled on how many persons are confined annually or what percentage of these are women. Jailers do submit monthly reports to the Office of County Fees which include sex and admission and release dates; however, their level of accountability is only to the county governing body. The information submitted in the monthly reports is translated into the number of person/prisoner days in each jail per month, the figure which is the basis for the computation of dietary fees payable to the jailer. Due to a unique system for compensating jailers in Kentucky, the jailer's salary is the excess of the cost of feeding the prisoners over the dietary fees furnished per prisoner per day by the state.²⁴

According to the responses by the jailers when asked about the average number of male and female admissions over the 12-month period starting October 31, 1979, there were an average of 60 female admissions and 1,024 male admissions per month. According to this estimate, women constitute five and one-half percent of the total jail admissions, which is close to the six percent national figure.

PHYSICAL LAYOUT

The age of the county jails ranged from 1777 to 1979. The jailer is statutorily mandated to keep the jail clean and to furnish prisoners with "proper food and lodging during their confinement." The Office of Jail Training, Kentucky Bureau of Training, developed a manual to govern the operation of the small, rural jails which predominate in Kentucky. The "Model Kentucky Jail Policy and Procedure" is based on American Correctional Association standards,

national jail research, and judicial analysis. There was no evidence during on-site visits to 16 rural jails that these procedures, including suggested recordkeeping techniques, were in effect or were economically feasible. The state's largest facilities in Fayette County and Jefferson County are discussed separately because they have unique problems.

Though adherence to national standards is ultimately desirable, the emphasis in this project was to compare the physical conditions of confinement for women with those for men. The discrepancy between sexes is not as easily defended on the basis of fiscal constraints as a failure to operate according to national standards. In most cases, jailers reported no significant differences between facilities for men and women:

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS IN COUNTY JAILS
ACCORDING TO SEX

	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
Ample ventilation	92%	97%
Air conditioning	57%	53%
Heating	97%	97%
Toilets/each cell	95%	95%
Sink/running water	93%	90%
Lighting/each cell	92%	90%
Mattresses/each cell	97%	100%
Shower	87%	98%
Fire extinguisher	67%	77%
Padded cells	8%	12%
Dining area	20%	18%
Kitchen access	22%	33%
Painted walls	92%	97%
(Total n)	60	60

In several areas of the physical plant, however, there were significant differences in provisions for women. As would be expected due to the discrepant male/female admission ratio, there was a substantial difference in the number of cells and the number of beds for men and women. There was also a significant difference in the respective average lengths of stay.

	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
Average number of cells	2	5
Average number of beds	6	20
Average length of stay/days	3	8

It was more likely that there would be a window in a woman's cell. Men had significantly greater access to a dayroom, but were also more likely to be placed in a designated solitary confinement area.

	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
Dayroom	23.3%	36.7%
Window	76.7%	58.3%
Solitary confinement	43.3%	61.7%

The higher probability of windows in women's quarter is consistent with the findings that women tend to be confined in a more pleasant environment than men. However, the data on solitary confinement must be interpreted cautiously. In her testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary, Dr. Esther Heffernan stated,

The segregation of women in jails and prisons has through time neither been the norm nor the exception. But being tucked in a corner, whether crowded or not, and always as a minority being fitted into a prison system essentially run by and for men, has always been the norm.²⁵

The provision of women's quarters as such an afterthought in the Kentucky jails was documented by our on-site visits. Because most jails have very limited bedspace and a low percentage of female admissions, the "women's cell" may be totally isolated and may in practice, if not intent, constitute solitary confinement. The best example of this is the Graves County Jail, where a tiny room containing a toilet and sink is perched at the top of a winding metal staircase adjacent to the jailer's office. This isolation of women is reflected in the positive responses that more jails had dayrooms for men than women. From the on-site visits, it appears that what is considered a "dayroom" is actually just a bullpen area, often a corridor that the cell can open out to. The number of women in the jails is the most frequent reason offered for inferior facilities.

We observed that in many instances the jailer did not fulfill his obligation to keep the jail clean and warm. Women's cells tended to be overcrowded, positioned far from the jailer's office, often up a flight of stairs and behind a locked door. The usual condition was filthy, with dirty blankets thrown onto mattresses and toilets caked with filth.

With respect to the allocation of space, it was apparent during the on-site visits that in the face of overcrowding, women were the lowest priority. At the Metropolitan Correctional Services Department in Louisville, there was originally no space allocated for women at all. According to the superintendent, the women's section was being renovated and was ready to open pending installation of the security hardware. No date could be given as to when

women could be transferred to the new quarters. Forty women were squeezed into a basement area which was the former holding tank.

The Louisville situation is not unique. Due to a court order to alleviate the overcrowded conditions in the men's state prisons, at the time of this survey, male prisoners within 90 days of parole were disbursed to county jails to finish their terms. In Clark County this process resulted in transfer of female residents from the relatively adequate women's section to the holding tank.

OPERATIONS

Inquiries into daily operations focus principally on staff compensation and scheduling, provision of medical services, visitation regulations and policies for simultaneously housing men, women, and juveniles. The state legislature has provided for the jailer's appointment of matrons who "subject to the control of the jailer, shall have the entire care of women and children under arrest in the county jail" Thirty-five percent of the jailers responding stated that they had no female guards. An additional 17 percent responded that while there were no guards, the jailer's wife or a part-time female employee was sometimes present. The average salary was \$7,500, while the average salary for male guards was \$8,500. Regarding staffing patterns for male and female employees responses were roughly equivalent:

	<u>Weekday</u>	<u>Weekends</u>
Female guard hours	16.5	16.5
Male guard hours	16.0	17.0
(Total n)	(60)	(60)

Jailers in counties having a population of 150,000 or more have the option of appointing a physician for the county jail who shall "attend upon and prescribe for all persons confined in jail by court order." All women interviewed in the county jails reported that they had not been medically screened or examined upon their admission to the jail. Seventy percent of the jail residents interviewed who felt they needed medical services described the services provided as totally inadequate. The problem was particularly acute with respect to pregnant women.

- A woman reported having a miscarriage in jail, and no medical help was summoned.

- A woman stated she was pregnant and a heroin addict and was placed in a cell unsupervised where she suffered withdrawal and had a miscarriage.
- A woman alleged that despite her documented history of epilepsy she was denied medical attention at the county jail (see Appendix 9).

Seven percent of the jailers responding to the survey reported that they had no arrangements for provision of medical care at all. Sixty-two percent said that had no arrangements to provide in-house medical services. Thirty-one percent answered that respondents were taken out for routine medical services, and to the hospital for emergency treatment.

Complaints about receipt of inadequate medical services were prevalent by women residents in the county jails of Kentucky. The most frequent and bitter complaints about insufficient medical services were voiced by residents of the larger county jails in Fayette and Jefferson Counties. Each resident interviewed at Jefferson County referred to deficiencies in the delivery of medical services. The doctor was referred to as making infrequent appearances and being unresponsive to residents' symptoms or medical histories. Several women mentioned they had kidney or urinary infections. Laboratory tests were taken, but there was no follow-up diagnosis or prescription. Others complained of infections where medication was prescribed without physical examinations or tests.

- One woman, eight months pregnant, was denied access to a physician and to her bed during the day when residents are locked out of their cells. She was forced to spend eight to ten hours a day sitting on a backless concrete slab. (Fayette County)
- A woman with a history of epilepsy stated that she suffered a seizure. A nurse came down, viewed her through the glass, and said she was "okay," however, she did not take her blood pressure or check her reflexes. (Jefferson County)

An administrator at the Jefferson County Jail was asked to comment about the inadequate medical services as described by the residents. She insisted that the doctor's appointments were scheduled whenever there was a complaint, but that it was the women who would not go when the appointment time came. The administrator claimed that all the complaints, the corresponding action taken by the administration, and the failure to follow-up by the resident was completely documented.

The surveys indicate that the visiting hours allocated to men and women were essentially equal. As far as who was allowed to visit, there were few jails that reported restrictions, including spouses, children, other relatives, friends, and chaplains. Eighty-five percent of the respondents stated that female residents could have their children as visitors, while 83 percent of the men were permitted to have juvenile visitors. In rural counties, liberal

judicial policies were reported, such as Muhlenberg County where a judge consented to a female resident keeping her baby with her in her cell for the duration of her 30 day sentence. The most restrictive policies were in the Fayette County Jail in Lexington and the Metro Detention Center in Louisville.

In these urban facilities, there is a greater emphasis on security. No visitors or phone calls are allowed for 30 days. Visiting hours, when they do occur, are likely to be less than one hour per week due to the limited number of visiting rooms. There are no "contact visits." The inmate mother of an infant or small child must be satisfied with an obstructed view of the baby through a thick screen. The rationale for this is that contraband may be passed in the baby's diaper.

The visiting rooms in the Metro Detention Center's still unoccupied new women's quarters are equally inhumane. As a result of constitutional mandates, most jails provide a private meeting space for residents and their lawyers at a time not usually limited to ordinary visiting hours. At the Metro Detention, however, there are no private rooms designated for attorneys, who are forced to wait in line with visitors for up to an hour to see their clients. Since most residents are represented by overworked public defenders or court-appointed lawyers, this delay effectively precludes the majority of residents from seeing their lawyer prior to their actual appearance in court.

PROGRAMS

In a recent national assessment of the existence of programs for women in local, state and federal correctional facilities, it was reported that local jail facilities are extremely unlikely to provide vocational training, extensive recreation or psychological programs. This was confirmed in Kentucky (see table below).

PROGRAMS AVAILABLE IN THE LOCAL JAILS
ACCORDING TO SEX (Percentages)

Programs Available	Sex	
	Female	Male
Jail vocational programs	2	2
Drug-alcohol rehabilitation	26	30
Psychological services	22	25
Exercise-recreation	20	25
(Total n)	(60)	(60)

Men have an advantage insofar as increased recreational opportunities are available, which at least provide them with an opportunity to leave the cell. Women are precluded from participating in most jail activities such as trusteeship, academic classes, or even working in the kitchen, due to the fear of having male and female prisoners in close contact. The administrators of the larger jails in Louisville and Lexington admitted that due to the small percentage of women in the facility and the chance that commingling of the sexes would result in inappropriate contact women are usually restricted to their own isolated areas, and may be confined for up to a year without benefit of any intellectual training or psychological rehabilitation and with limited physical activity. In Fayette County, women are locked out of their bedrooms for eight to ten hours a day and congregate in a windowless concrete room with backless benches and tables. There is no television unless a resident provides one. Women cannot bring books into the county jail or receive them through the mail. They must depend on the library cart. Excessive numbers of books are defined as contraband.

In sum, women in Kentucky jails are confined in quarters roughly equal to those provided to men though they are more likely to be physically isolated from other prisoners. Due to their small numbers and the increased prisoner load of the jails, they are likely to be housed in space not designed for the long-term holding of prisoners. Though programming is not abundant in the county jails, women are less likely to be able to take advantage of the educational or recreational opportunities available to men, and particularly in the larger jails are less likely to be eligible for jobs in the institution or for trusteeship activities which at least relieve the boredom.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The widely publicized Jo Anne Little case (1974), in which a female prisoner in the Beaufort County Jail in North Carolina charged she was forcibly assaulted by a male guard, served to inform the public that abuse of female prisoners by male guards was a dangerous reality. The prevalence of mistreatment of women was supported by follow-up media exposure of shocking incidents such as in Cook County, Illinois where male law enforcement officials were discovered to be viewing the strip searches of female traffic offenders through one-way mirrors. We assume, however, that the vast majority of these incidents are neither called to the public's attention nor witnessed by anyone outside the facility. Our problem, therefore, was obtaining reliable accounts of the frequency and type of sexual misconduct in the local county jails.

We did not make any inquiries about the incidence of sexual harassment on the mail surveys to the jails because we believed the potential for antagonizing the jailer and losing his cooperation would outweigh the validity of whatever answers we obtained. The principal source, then, of the information about harassment was the women in the jails themselves. We were also concerned that

the women currently incarcerated in the jail would be too intimidated to report such incidents. As a back-up we planned to question all state prison residents about their pretrial or pre-transfer experiences in the county jails assuming that once removed from local control women would be willing to speak more freely about staff abuses.

In retrospect, we think that our reservations about women's reluctance to speak openly were unwarranted. Of the 36 women who were interviewed while they were in the jails, seven (19 percent) reported that they were verbally harassed, molested or raped. This sizable, though probably conservative, estimate includes women who reported harassment by other prisoners. Sixteen of the 36 women interviewed in the jails reported that they had heard of some incident of sexual harassment.

We spoke to the jailers in all counties where women alleged that they were victims of harassment. Interviews with the jailers were usually conducted prior to interviews with residents. In any case, though we raised the issue of sexual harassment, we did not attempt to obtain instant verification of an incident report out of fear that it would endanger the respondents.

We are presenting in this report summaries of incidents of sexual harassment in the jails as they were reported by residents. With the exception of the chief jail administrator in Fayette County, none of the jailers admitted the existence, or even the allegation, of sexual misconduct in their facilities. The following information would be inadmissible, as hearsay evidence, in a court of law. However, it was the objective of this research team to document injustices against women incarcerated in Kentucky, as well as to describe programs and facilities. From an evidentiary standpoint, we feel that the credibility of these women is strengthened by their willingness to report acts of verbal and physical assault to unknown interviewers through the bars of their cells, and in the presence of staff-operated recording devices. The remarks of every woman who reported harassment in jail are summarized or quoted below. Perhaps some of these incidents will not seem very extreme or threatening. They must be interpreted in the context in which they are perceived by a woman, powerless and alone in an isolated cell, in an alien environment, organized for and controlled by men. To avoid accusations of defamation, the individuals and jails implicated in these remarks (with the exception of Fayette County for the reasons noted above) are coded.

Jail 1

The Chief Jail Administrator at the Metro Detention Center in Fayette County admitted that he was extremely sensitive about the issue of sexual harassment. In December, 1979, three residents in the Fayette County accused a male correctional officer, Captain Warner, of rape. Warner was tried and convicted in April, 1980 of raping the three women and is currently serving a 20-year sentence. The Administrator admitted that Warner was an unpopular person-

ality, but he insisted that the rape charges and the trial that followed were a sham. According to the Administrator, the trial of Captain Warner and the media coverage that it attracted have affected operating procedures at the Metro Services Center, but not necessarily in ways favorable to women. Every effort is now made to separate female residents from male guards and prisoners. The result is women are more closely restricted to their quarters and are being precluded from participating in the limited number of programs or activities offered at the facility.

Interviews were held with 14 women at Metro. The remaining five to ten female residents were either in court, or in a separate ward, labeled "psychotic" or "disturbed" by the jail administrator who denied access to these women because they would be "unresponsive to questions."

- A 20-year old single white woman with an eighth grade education, arrested for shoplifting on several occasions, awaiting trial for robbery, who had spent four weeks in the jail, reported being harassed verbally by another female prisoner who followed her into the shower. She reported this to the matron, who communicated it to the rest of the population, and the resident ended up being the one "in trouble."
- A 33-year old married white woman originally charged with theft and in jail for a probation violation, stated she was verbally harassed by another prisoner on at least five occasions. She did not report it because she felt it would lead to increased harassment. She acknowledged, however, that one woman had been moved to another dorm area or "pod" after several reports to the social worker by another resident.

Jail 2

The jailer represented himself as a student of the human condition, expressing concern about maintaining a safe environment, especially for juveniles. He joked about female residents, as did many of the jailers, saying they were more trouble than men, meaner, and always sick or needing something from the outside.

On the day of the visit, there were three female residents. The women's section, the juvenile section and the drunk tank were on the first floor. The men were housed upstairs. The interviews were conducted through the bars. The residents stated that a recording device was always on. They said they had been informed that morning that visitors were coming, and they were given brooms and mops to clean up the cells which normally remained filthy. Food was passed under the cells and was often received with dirt or insects on it. During the course of the interviews, approximately one and one-half hours, a matron came back to the cells three times to collect laundry and to

check and see that everything was under control. The residents reported that these appearances were for our benefit. Usually, she did not come back to the women's section more than once a day, despite their requests.

- A 24-year old white female charged with first degree murder was awaiting trial. She reported that she had been in the jail for three months, and on a daily basis one of the deputy jailers would harass her or touch her against her will. She reported these incidents to her lawyer, to other prisoners and wrote a letter to the governor. No action was taken. She said the chief jailer has been informed but "doesn't care."
- A 25-year old married black woman with one child, who had served 99 days of a 12-month sentence for third degree assault, reported that she was taken by two guards to the empty juvenile section. They forced her to strip from the waist down, shined a flood light on her, demanded that she perform acts of oral sex, sprayed her with mace, and threw cold water on her. She stated that since that time she has been harassed on a daily basis. She reported these incidents to other prisoners, to the district attorney, and to other staff. No action was taken.
- A 24-year old married white woman with three children, serving a four-month sentence for forgery, with a history of convictions for shoplifting and driving under the influence, stated that some of the guards called the women names such as "whore" and "slut" on a daily basis. She stated that she overheard another woman screaming from the juvenile section across the entrance hall when she was forced to strip.

It is crucial to emphasize that these women were willing to relate these incidents of staff misconduct while they still had substantial time to serve and in spite of their belief that staff-operated recording devices were on. These circumstances strongly corroborate the content of the above-cited abuses.

Jail 3

- A 22-year old married white woman with 14 years of education and a history of arrests for shoplifting, charged with forgery and in the county facility one day, stated that during the night she had been verbally harassed by another female resident. She did not report it because she had been in jail before, and the staff "didn't like her."

Jail 4

- A 19-year old single white woman charged with possession of quaaludes and with a history of arrests for drunkenness reported that she had been verbally harassed by the male prisoners when passing their cells on the way to take a shower. The jailer denied that women were held in the jail overnight.

The total population interviewed in the jails was 36. Admittedly, this is not a large group from which to draw statistical conclusions. However, the fact that one-third of the women interviewed stated they had either experienced or heard of sexual harassment and did not feel protected from sexual abuse is significant. Their expressions of fear and disgust are highly credible in light of the fact that they were voluntarily placing themselves at risk by relating this information in an electronically monitored environment.

Nine of the women who were interviewed in the prisons reported that they had been sexually harassed while they were in the county jail awaiting trial or transfer. A few of these allegations are reported below as told to the interviewer.

Jail 5

- A 28-year old white widowed woman, with a college degree, convicted of forgery, who spent two and one-half months in the county jail, reported that she was the only woman there. Every day a male guard or jailer would come into her cell and burn her with cigarettes to force her to perform sexual acts. She said that two guards would come in every morning and touch her. She said she did not report it because she was "scared."

Jail 6

- A 23-year old white married woman, convicted of forgery, with a history of theft and forgery charges, stated that the jailer came into her cell and had sexual intercourse. She stated that it really "wasn't forceful. I was upset, in shock." She further stated that the other woman in the cell knew what was happening, but she did not report it to anyone else because she was fearful of getting "more time."

Jail 7

- A 23-year old white divorced woman with two years of college, sentenced for receiving stolen property, stated that trustees would come up every day, cover up the lenses of the surveillance cameras, and make lewd gestures and conversation. She reported this to her lawyer, but no action was taken.

Jail 8

- A 36-year old widowed white woman, a first offender who completed high school, and was convicted of murdering her physician husband, reported that there was no privacy from the trustees. They would come up regularly while women were getting undressed and bathing (the resident said the women were forced to bathe out of the toilet). One night the resident heard a trustee coming and pretended to be asleep, but her arm extended through the bars. She said, "He just laid it in my hand and jacked off."

Ten additional women in the state prison system reported that they had heard of incidents in the county jails.

In sum, the number of women who reported that they have experienced sexual harassment in the county jails totals 16. It is not a large percentage of the population interviewed, and we will not attempt any further statistical analysis, but will let the incidents speak for themselves.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS AND FINDINGS

This project took place over a six-month period between December, 1980 and May, 1981, and encompassed 199 county jails and four state prisons. In addition to surveying and assessing facilities, we conducted interviews with all the women in the Kentucky state prison system, a comparable number of men incarcerated in the state system, women in 18 county jails, and prison administrators. The specific areas of interest specified by the Kentucky Commission on Women were demographic identification of the female offender population, evaluation of vocational, educational programs and medical and mental health services, assessment of policies for maintenance of contact between the resident and her children, and identification of the incidence of the sexual harassment of women in Kentucky jails and prisons.

A review of the literature on female offenders indicates that, nationally, women face comparable problems, and administrators and lawmakers are confronted with similar issues throughout the local, state and federal correctional systems. This study indicates that the limitations documented in the Kentucky system are neither unique, nor insurmountable. This is evidenced by the existence within the women's state prison system of two progressive parenting programs. These programs are responsive to the special needs of women which have only recently been acknowledged and publicized.

We summarize findings here which are directly derived from the data collected. The principal source of the data was the inmate-respondents.

PRISONS

-- Women in the Kentucky system are younger, better educated, and less likely to have prior criminal records than men. Most women were members of the work force at some time in their life and plan to return to it as the sole support of themselves and their children, though men reported larger salaries. More women than men participate in vocational training, but at KCIW only two programs are offered in the traditional, low-paying areas, Business and Office Equipment, and Upholstery. Men can choose from over ten courses, including trade skills such as welding or mechanics. Boone has entered into an agreement with a vocational high school in the community, but due to bureaucratic constraints few women can take advantage of this opportunity. Almost 90 percent of Kentucky prison residents are employed. Most women work in the kitchen or janitorial pool, while men are employed in prison industries.

There are no post-release employment counseling services. Vocational programs and related training opportunities for women in Kentucky are not equivalent to those available to men.

-- A woman's separation from her children is the most traumatic aspect of institutionalization for her. Seventy-five percent of female prisoners are mothers and nearly three-quarters of those who are mothers lived with their children prior to incarceration. The two women's prisons in Kentucky are geographically isolated and inaccessible by public transportation. Women are forced to spread their children out among members of the extended family and friends, whereas men's children are usually with their mothers. Though a higher percentage of women than men are visited by their children at some time, men who have a more stable relationship with the caretaker (the child's mother) are visited and telephoned more consistently. Women who had children in foster homes were not informed of the location or name of the foster parents.

With respect to maintenance of contact with children, women who consider this as their highest priority are disadvantaged by inaccessible rural locations, families scattered with friends and relatives, and a less established relationship with the child's caretaker. These problems are addressed by the Parenting and MOLD programs in Kentucky women's prisons, but not overcome by them.

-- Women in jail and prison are documented as having more medical problems than men, most commonly, gynecological complaints. There is no gynecologist on staff or contract at KCIW. A doctor comes to the facility three times a week. There is no medical or nursing staff on duty from midnight to 6:00 a.m. Nearly half of the women in the state prison system have received psycho-tropic drugs as opposed to 18 percent of the men. Residents allege that sophisticated medical judgments are made by correctional officers and licensed practical nurses, resulting in legitimate complaints being dismissed as bellyaching, and as in one resident having to have her foot amputated because no one heeded to her complaints. Residents further claim that they are told they require medical treatment from outside, but are never taken out for it.

-- Residents allege sexual assault in the cell block area of KCIW by staff.

JAILS

-- The vast majority of jails visited provide no vocational programs, educational programs, or extensive psychological rehabilitation programs. In those jails visited where some programs were offered (e.g., Fayette County), women were prevented from participating due to the administration's desire to avoid commingling of the sexes. Women were often similarly precluded from

taking advantage of available inmate privileges, such as trusteeships. Small rural jails were more likely to allow women privileges than were the larger urban centers.

-- Women in jail in Kentucky are an afterthought. Their quarters are overcrowded, isolated, and filthy. In many jails, they are even being evicted from their quarters as the depopulation of male prisons funnels male inmates into the county jails (e.g., Clark County). In Jefferson County there was originally no space designated for women at all. Women are currently jammed into a holding tank while their quarters are prepared across the street.

-- In the rural jails, there are minimal restrictions in visitation by immediate family, although often the visit takes place through the bars. In the urban facilities, there is no visiting at all for 30 days, then visiting hours are less than one hour per week. Women are prevented from having contact visits with their children, but must view them through thick screens. In the new women's quarters in Jefferson County, the provisions are similarly inhumane.

-- Seven percent of the jailers completing the mail survey said they had no provision for medical care at all, and 62 percent had no arrangement for providing in-house services. Women interviewed in the jails, including pregnant women, alleged medical neglect.

-- Seven out of the 36 women interviewed in the county jails alleged they had experienced sexual harassment. One-third of the women interviewed said they had heard of incidents of sexual harassment in county facilities.

CHAPTER 7

RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations are supplied to suggest avenues for change and improvement of the correctional system for women in Kentucky. They are classified according to potential administrative, legislative, and citizen action.

ADMINISTRATIVE--PRISONS

1. Women could be transferred to other facilities, such as from KCIW to LaGrange, during the day to take advantage of the more abundant vocational classes and industrial opportunities available in men's institutions, without duplicating instructional facilities.
2. Increased resources should be directed to drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs since an estimated 30 percent of incarcerated women are committed for drug-related offenses.
3. Community corrections centers or halfway houses for women should not be limited to Blitz House in Louisville. Transitional placements should be available in Eastern and Western Kentucky.
4. Evaluation of staff effectiveness at Blitz House should be conducted.
5. Residents should receive telephone messages concerning the health or welfare of their children within 24 hours. Telephone calls to attorneys should be unlimited.
6. Existing vocational programs within KCIW should be reevaluated and upgraded.
7. As long as Boone's sole offerings of vocational training are through community facilities, an agreement should be negotiated where residents scheduled for parole board hearings in the latter half of a semester would still be eligible for participation in programs.
8. An effort should be made to attract industry to women's institutions so that the entire population is not employed in the kitchen, laundry, or janitorial pool.

9. Criteria for transfer from KCIW should be objective and should be accessible to every resident, either by being posted in a prominent place in the facility or distributed to each individual.
10. Effort should be directed toward extending Pee Wee Valley and Burlington public transportation to KCIW and Boone, respectively, at least several times daily.
11. Men with minimum security ratings should not be held in medium security women's institutions. This promotes the inequitable allocation of privileges and job opportunities.
12. The maintenance of contact between the resident and her family by telephone, writing and visitation should be a statewide system priority. Pursuant to this policy, telephone and visitation privileges should be expanded and made more flexible. Telephone calls to attorneys should not be denied or strictly limited.
13. The utilization of furloughs should be expanded so that women could rejoin their families and spend time with them in the home environment. Specific criteria should be developed designating the residents who are eligible for furloughs.
14. Policies toward pregnant residents should allow the incarcerated resident mother to keep her baby with her in the institution for six months to one year.
15. Women who have children in foster homes should have access to their child's address and telephone number. Foster parents should be required to maintain contact with the resident and to arrange visitation with the resident at prescribed intervals.
16. Medical services at KCIW should be upgraded. A registered nurse should be on duty at least 18 hours a day and a licensed practical nurse through the night. A gynecologist should be scheduled for at least one visit per week at each women's facility. The use of psycho-tropic medication should be reviewed philosophically and periodically on a case-by-case basis by a committee including at least one health official from outside the institution. Residents requesting medical service in the community should complete a written request reviewable by the superintendent and appealable to the Department of Corrections. Residents should not dispense medication. Residents should not be precluded from receiving medical care by staff threats that the resident will be delivered to the hospital in leg irons, where this is not appropriate from a custody standpoint.
17. During visits to the prison, the Legal Aid attorney should offer seminars on legal issues of direct concern to these women, such as divorce, custody rights, property rights, and Social Security or ADC claims. Legal books

should be available to all residents, including those in cell block, for a reasonable number of hours.

18. The court should consider the status of a woman's family before having her immediately committed. Children should be placed appropriately by court or Human Services social workers before a resident is transported to a distant facility.

19. A staff member of the prison should be designated to conduct post-release employment counseling. Included in the job responsibilities would be development of contacts and employment opportunities in the community.

20. The women in cell block at KCIW should have the opportunity to speak with the superintendent at least once daily.

21. In the absence of violent, destructive behavior toward herself or others, a resident should not be involuntarily transferred to cell block without a hearing.

ADMINISTRATIVE--JAILS

1. A 60-day deadline should be imposed on the Jefferson County Jail's transfer of women to their new quarters.

2. In all jails, but particularly in the urban jails such as Fayette and Jefferson County, women should not be precluded from participation in educational, recreational, or work release programs, nor should they be denied the privileges available to men, such as trusteeship.

3. Any woman confined in a jail for more than 72 hours should be examined by a doctor. Pregnant women should be examined when they are held 24 hours.

4. Women should be provided with basic feminine hygiene needs or have access to them through the canteen.

5. Contact visits between mothers and children should be allowed, including the Jefferson and Fayette County Jails.

6. Attorneys should have space designated for meetings with clients separate from general visiting rooms. In Jefferson County, attorneys have to wait in line with visitors to see clients. This usually results in the resident not seeing her attorney prior to her appearance in court.

7. Jailers should be required to provide a statistical breakdown of men and women in their monthly reports.

LEGISLATIVE--PRISONS

1. A change should be made in the disposition laws which would prevent a parent, first-offender who had committed a victimless crime, from being removed from the community. This presumes the development of more community programs.
2. Work release should be legalized for identifiable classes of convicted individuals.
3. In accord with recent court decisions, the legislature should enact a provision that women are entitled to "equivalent" vocational programming to men.

LEGISLATIVE--JAILS

1. Violations procedures should be legislated for the relatively large number of jails that do not have a matron on the staff or a contractual arrangement with a physician.
2. An equal rights provision for women should be enacted guaranteeing women access to equivalent programs and equal living conditions. Jailers would be prevented from usurping designated female quarters to accommodate men, with female offenders placed in an inferior area in the facility, such as a holding tank.

CITIZEN ADVOCACY

These suggestions are directed to the role of citizens and are based on the Kentucky Commission on Women assuming a leadership role.

1. Visits to local jails by citizens all over the state should be organized, possibly through the KCOW newsletter. These visits would take place unannounced and on a fairly regular basis.
2. Arrangement of carpools for children to visit their mothers in prison and arrangement of overnight accommodations for their children at the homes of community volunteers should be made.
3. The Kentucky Commission on Women could set up a telephone or mail "HOTLINE," notice of which would be prominently displayed in all local jails and prisons.

4. A board should be created including a member of the Commission, a judge, a state legislator, and a legal advocate. The board's responsibilities would be to visit the state institutions at least quarterly, to meet with the inmates and to issue a report documenting progress and problems.

FOOTNOTES

¹See FBI Uniform Crime Reports, released September 24, 1980, U.S. Department of Justice, "Crime in the U.S., 1979."

²See Freda Adler, Sisters in Crime: The Rise of the New Female Criminal (1976).

³Only 18 of the 19 were actually visited. The 19th jail, Mt. Vernon County, had been transferring women to other counties for six months and would not hold them for more than several hours.

⁴These procedures were subject to review and approval by the University of Illinois Institutional Review Board as consistent with their research guidelines for the use of human subjects.

⁵This does not include 15 women who declined participation or were inaccessible because they were ill, at a parole board hearing, or on furlough.

⁶There is a lawsuit pending against Kassulke, the Warden at KCIW, and Deputy Wardens Benner and Chandler filed by resident plaintiffs on November 3, 1980. The complaint alleges: (1) discrimination, (2) denial of access to the courts, (3) mental and sexual abuse, (4) denial of right to contact legal counsel, (5) threats and coercion, (6) emotional abuse, (7) delaying and censoring mail, and (8) cruel and unusual punishment (see Appendix for full text of complaint).

⁷Hearings before the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, 96th Congress on The Female Offender, 1979-80 (hereafter U.S. Congressional Hearings on Female Offender).

⁸U.S. Congressional Hearings on Female Offender, 1979-80.

⁹Current placement data were collected for up to three children. The same distribution existed for children #2 and #3.

¹⁰There is a slight increase in the number of children placed with their fathers since the Baunach study. Baunach reported 21 percent of the children of inmate mothers were with their fathers.

¹¹Laura Beasley, "MOLD Program: Mother Offspring Life Development Adapted to a Minimum Security Correctional Institution for Women," undated, p. 1.

¹²U.S. Congressional Hearings on Female Offenders, 1979-80, p. 24.

¹³Researchers in the areas of sexual harassment in women's prisons have focused on sexual behavior among residents and have concluded that institutional homosexuality among women is prevalent. The behavior usually occurs in the context of "families," an elaborate mutual support system where residents assume the roles of "mother," "father," and "children." (In a study done at the California Institute for Women, Frontera, California, it was estimated by residents and staff that five to ten percent of the inmate population had been homosexuals prior to their incarceration. The majority of the remaining participating women, estimated to be about 40 percent of the population, would be likely to return to heterosexual relationships upon their release from prison. Over 40 percent of the women interviewed in the Frontera study reported that the most difficult aspect of adjustment to prison was the absence of home and family (Ward and Kassbaum, 1965). The formation of the "prison family" is the principal method of adjusting to institutional alienation. It alleviates depersonalization and compensates for the female prisoner's perceived decrease in her own self-worth. The "families" serve a positive role insofar as they substitute the love, interpersonal support, security and social status, that is lost to a woman upon her separation from the community. The issue is not the relief of sexual frustration as much as it is a need for emotional support and closeness with another person (Burkhart, 1973). During the course of the California study not one woman reported nor was there any evidence of an inmate using physical force to extract sexual favors from another. Though documentation is problematic, the incidence of homosexual activity in men's prisons is thought to be less frequent, but more violent and aggressive (Lockwood, 1980).

Homosexuality is against the rules in the Kentucky prison system. Residents are subject to receiving write-ups and curtailment of privileges for engaging in homosexual behavior, however, confinement is selective. During the course of the interviews at the Kentucky state women's institutions, some residents referred to their own homosexuality; others expressed distaste at the occurrence of homosexual activity in the institution. Though these comments were recorded as a potential cause of tension within the institution, they were not interpreted as constituting sexual harassment either experienced or rumored.

¹⁴Vocational training in women's facilities was limited to clerical skills, cosmetology, and food skills.

R. Glick and V. Neto, National Study of Women's Correctional Programs (1976) (hereinafter cited as Glick and Neto).

¹⁵Glover v. Johnson, No. 77-1229/E.D. Mich, October 16, 1979.

¹⁶Female Offenders: Who Are They and What Are the Problems Confronting Them?, General Accounting Office (1979).

¹⁷Women in Prison: Inequitable Treatment Requires Action, General Accounting Office (1980).

¹⁸These are in addition to vocational programs and parenting classes discussed in separate sections.

¹⁹See Appendix 8.

²⁰Judith Resnick and Nancy Shaw, "Prisoners of Their Sex: Health Problems of Incarcerated Women (1980), p. 330.

²¹Resnick, id. at p. 330.

²²Resnick, id. at p. 332.

²³Profile of Jail Inmates, Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Local Jails, Bureau of Justice Statistics (1980).

²⁴Jailers are eligible for incentive payments, such as 75¢ per day for every prisoner who requires special security such as confinement in hand or leg cuffs.

²⁵U.S. Congressional Hearings on the Female Offender (1979-80), at p. 93.

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APPENDIX

KENTUCKY JAIL SURVEY

Introduction and Instructions

This survey is designed to collect information about Kentucky jail facilities. Some questions seek factual knowledge (for example, the year in which a facility was built), while other questions seek perceptions about a facility and its inmates (for example, the average length of stay estimated for inmates). Most questions have numbered answers provided with them. For these questions, please circle the number associated with the appropriate response for your facility. Other questions are "fill-in-the-blanks" and require that you write in the appropriate response in the space provided.

Name of Facility: _____ Person Completing Survey: _____

City Location: _____ Date of Survey Completion: _____

The first part of the survey covers some general characteristics of your facility.

1. In what year was your facility built? _____
2. Has your facility ever been renovated? 1) Yes 2) No (go to Question 3)
 - a. In what year was your facility last renovated? _____
3. Are all prisoners bodily searched upon admission into your facility?
1) Yes 2) No
4. Does your facility have a maximum length-of-stay policy?
1) Yes 2) No (go to Question 5)
 - a. What is the maximum length of stay in your facility? _____ months
5. Does your facility employ male guards? 1) Yes 2) No (go to Question 6)
 - a. How many male guards are employed at your facility? _____ male guards
 - b. What is the usual entry-level annual rate of pay for male guards?
\$ _____ per year
 - c. How many hours on a weekday are male guards on duty? 1) 0-6 hours
2) 7-12 hours 3) 13-18 hours 4) 19-24 hours
 - d. How many hours on a weekend day are male guards on duty? 1) 0-6 hours
2) 7-12 hours 3) 13-18 hours 4) 19-24 hours

6. Does your facility employ female guards? 1) Yes 2) No (go to Question 7)
- a. How many female guards are employed at your facility?
_____ female guards
- b. What is the usual entry-level annual rate of pay for female guards?
\$ _____ per year
- c. How many hours on a weekday are female guards on duty? 1) 0-6 hours
2) 7-12 hours 3) 13-18 hours 4) 19-24 hours
- d. How many hours on a weekend day are female guards on duty? 1) 0-6 hours
2) 7-12 hours 3) 13-18 hours 4) 19-24 hours
7. Which statement below best describes the medical service provided inmates at your facility?
- 1) No medical service is provided. (go to Question 8)
- 2) Only emergency medical service is provided.
- 3) Only routine (regularly scheduled) medical service is provided.
- 4) Both emergency and routine medical service is provided.
- a. Where do inmates at your facility receive medical service?
- 1) Only at your facility itself (in-house).
- 2) Only at another facility (i.e., local hospital or clinic).
- 3) Both at your facility and another facility.
- b. Medical service is provided by whom?
- 1) A physician
- 2) A nurse
- 3) A paramedic
- 4) Other medical personnel
-

The next part of the survey concerns adult male inmates only at your facility.

8. How many cells or units are designated for men? _____ cells
9. In terms of the total number of beds available, what is the residential capacity for male inmates? _____ available beds

10. Approximately how many men were admitted into your facility during the year between October 31, 1979 and October 31, 1980? _____ men
11. In terms of the number of days, what is the average length of stay for men jailed at your facility? _____ days per jailing
12. How many visitation hours per week are male inmates allowed at your facility? _____ visitation hours per week
13. Indicate which of the following are allowed to visit male inmates.

	Allowed to Visit	Not Allowed to Visit
Spouse	_____	_____
Children	_____	_____
Other family	_____	_____
Friends	_____	_____
Chaplin	_____	_____

14. Below are four areas which are provided for male inmates by some jail facilities. If a particular area is applicable to your facility, briefly describe it on the lines provided. If your facility does not provide a particular area, please write "none" on the provided lines.

Exercise/Recreation Facilities: _____

Psychological Services: _____

Drug or Alcohol Rehabilitation: _____

Vocational Training: _____

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15. Please indicate whether your facility provides the following for male inmates:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
shower facilities	_____	_____
fire extinguishers	_____	_____
padded cells	_____	_____
solitary confinement	_____	_____
dayroom	_____	_____
separate dining area	_____	_____
kitchen	_____	_____
canteen	_____	_____
ample ventilation	_____	_____
air conditioning	_____	_____
heating	_____	_____

16. Please indicate which of the following are in all cells for male inmates:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
toilet	_____	_____
sinks with running water	_____	_____
lighting	_____	_____
beds with mattresses	_____	_____
window	_____	_____
painted walls	_____	_____

The next part of the survey concerns adult female inmates only at your facility.

17. How many cells or units are designated for women? _____ cells
18. In terms of the total number of beds available, what is the residential capacity for female inmates? _____ available beds
19. Approximately how many women were jailed in your facility during the year between October 31, 1979 and October 31, 1980? _____ women
20. In terms of the number of days, what is the average length of stay for women jailed at your facility? _____ days per jailing
21. How many visitation hours per week are female inmates allowed at your facility?
_____ visitation hours per week
22. Indicate which of the following are allowed to visit female inmates.

	<u>Allowed to Visit</u>	<u>Not Allowed to Visit</u>
Spouse	_____	_____
Children	_____	_____
Other family	_____	_____
Friends	_____	_____
Chaplin	_____	_____

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23. Below are four areas which are provided for female inmates by some jail facilities. If a particular area is applicable to your facility, briefly describe it on the lines provided. If your facility does not provide a particular area, please write "none" on the provide lines.

Exercise/Recreation: _____

Psychological Services: _____

Drug or Alcohol Rehabilitation: _____

Vocational Training: _____

24. Please indicate whether your facility provides the following for female inmates:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
shower facilities	_____	_____
fire extinguishers	_____	_____
padded cells	_____	_____
solitary confinement	_____	_____
dayroom	_____	_____
separate dining area	_____	_____
kitchen	_____	_____
canteen	_____	_____
ample ventilation	_____	_____
air conditioning	_____	_____
heating	_____	_____

25. Please indicate which of the following are in all cells for female inmates:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
toilet	_____	_____
sinks with running water	_____	_____
lighting	_____	_____
beds with mattresses	_____	_____
window	_____	_____
painted walls	_____	_____

26. While in their cells, are female inmates ever within sight and sound of adult male inmates? 1) Yes 2) No
27. While in their cells, are female inmates ever within sight and sound of juvenile male inmates? 1) Yes 2) No
28. While in their cells, are female inmates ever within sight and sound of other female inmates? 1) Yes 2) No
29. Are females and juveniles ever jailed at different times in the same cell?
1) Yes 2) No (go to Question 30)
- a. What is your facility's policy when the need arises to jail both females and male juveniles at the same time? _____

The last section of questions requires your looking up facility records for the week between October 1-7, 1980.

30. Between October 1-7, 1980, how many inmates were jailed at your facility?
_____ female inmates _____ male inmates
31. What was the age breakdown of women who were jailed at your facility between October 1-7, 1980?

<u>Age Category</u>	<u>Number of Women</u>
20 years old or younger	_____
21-30	_____
31-40	_____
41-50	_____
51-60	_____
61-older	_____

32. What was the racial breakdown of women who were jailed at your facility between October 1-7, 1980?

<u>Race Category</u>	<u>Number of Women</u>
White	_____
Black	_____
Hispanic	_____
Oriental	_____
Other	_____

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33. What was the marital status of women who were jailed at your facility between October 1-October 7, 1980?

<u>Marital Category</u>	<u>Number of Women</u>
Single	_____
Married	_____
Separated	_____
Divorced	_____
Widowed	_____
Other (specify)	_____

34. What types of offenses were committed by women who were in jail at your facility between October 1-October 7, 1980? (If multiple offenses have been committed, reflect the single most serious offense.)

<u>Offense Type</u>	<u>Number of Women</u>	<u>Number of Men</u>
Arson	_____	_____
Assault	_____	_____
Burglary	_____	_____
Disorderly Conduct	_____	_____
Drugs or Alcohol	_____	_____
Homicide (all loss of life crimes)	_____	_____
Prostitution	_____	_____
Robbery	_____	_____
Theft	_____	_____
Forgery	_____	_____
Fraud	_____	_____
Miscellaneous/Other (please specify)	_____	_____

38. Please indicate the number of inmates jailed at your facility between October 1-7, 1980 who, when admitted, were in the conditions described below.

<u>Condition at Admission</u>	<u>Number of Women</u>	<u>Number of Men</u>
Alcohol or Drug Intoxication	_____	_____
Mental Disorientation	_____	_____
Physically Injured	_____	_____
Unconsciousness	_____	_____
No Unusual Condition	_____	_____
Other (please specify)	_____	_____

STATE FACILITY

The purpose of this study is to obtain information about Kentucky state facility programs and residents. You are a member of the sample of residents I would like to interview. Your participation in this project is purely voluntary. The information you provide is strictly confidential and will never be linked with your name or other personal identifying information. Hopefully, collection of this information will result in improved programs and conditions for residents.

- 1) Roughly how far from this facility is your home town, the place you lived prior to admission to this facility?

_____ miles

- 2) Is there public transportation from your home to this facility?

_____ 1. Yes

_____ 2. No

- 3) At your most recent birthday, how old were you?

_____ years old

- 4) What is your current marital status?

1. _____ single

2. _____ married

3. _____ divorced

4. _____ separated

5. _____ widowed

6. _____ other (specify)

- 5) What is the highest grade in school which you have completed?

_____ years in school

- 6) Have you ever been employed?

_____ 1. Yes

_____ 2. No

_____ 3. N/A

- 7) At the time of your most recent arrest, were you employed?

_____ 1. Yes

_____ 2. No

_____ 3. N/A

- 8) What type of work did you do? _____

1. waitress/cook 2. secretary/clerical 3. sales 4. factory 5. nursing
6. maid 7. maintenance 8. run business 9. farming 10. other

- 9) How long did you work at your last job?
- ☐ 1. one month or less
 - ☐ 2. 2-3 months
 - ☐ 3. 4-6 months
 - ☐ 4. 7-12 months
 - ☐ 5. 13-18 months
 - ☐ 6. 19-24 months
 - ☐ 7. over 2 years
 - ☐ 8. N/A
- 10) What was your income at that job? _____ \$
Circle one). . . (annual, weekly, hourly) (after taxes, before taxes)
- 11) Was that a full-time job?
- ☐ 1. Yes
 - ☐ 2. No
- 12) Was that your sole means of support?
- ☐ 1. Yes
 - ☐ 2. No
- 13) If that wasn't your sole means of support, what else did you live on?
- ☐ 1. spouse's/companion's salary
 - ☐ 2. other family member's salary
 - ☐ 3. public aid
 - ☐ 4. SSI or Social Security Disability Insurance
 - ☐ 5. other (specify) _____
- 14) How much did you receive from this source? _____ \$
- 15) Do you have any children?
- ☐ 1. Yes
 - ☐ 2. No
- 16) What are the ages of your children? (Check all that are appropriate)
- ☐ years (1)
 - ☐ years (2)
 - ☐ years (3)
 - ☐ years (4)
 - ☐ years (5)
 - ☐ years (6)
 - ☐ years (7)

17) Where did your child/each of your children live prior to your admission to this facility? (Indicate # at each placement.)

1. _____ (#) with resident
2. _____ (#) with father/mother
3. _____ (#) with grandparent
4. _____ (#) with friend or relative
5. _____ (#) foster home
6. _____ (#) other (specify)
7. _____ (#) N/A

18) Where are the children living now? (Indicate # and ages of children at each placement.)

1. _____ with resident
2. _____ with father/mother
3. _____ with grandparent
4. _____ with friend or relative
5. _____ foster home
6. _____ other (specify)
7. _____ N/A

19) Who made the decision to place him/her/them there?

- _____ 1. resident himself/herself (go to question 22)
- _____ 2. other family members
- _____ 3. court
- _____ 4. social service agency
- _____ 5. other

20) What was your reaction to _____ making the decision?

21) Are you satisfied with the placement?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No
- _____ 3. Don't know

22) To the best of your knowledge, is each child being well cared for?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No
- _____ 3. Don't know

Comments:

23) Do you feel that the children are happy?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No
- _____ 3. Don't know

24) Who has legal custody of your/each child now?

- _____ 1. resident still has custody
- _____ 2. child's father/mother
- _____ 3. grandparent
- _____ 4. friend/relative
- _____ 5. childcare/social service agency

25) If you no longer have custody, have you given it up (check which are applicable)

- _____ 1. temporarily
- _____ 2. permanently
- _____ 3. voluntarily
- _____ 4. involuntarily - by whom? _____

26) How is your/each child being financially supported now? (check whichever are applicable)

- _____ 1. father/mother
- _____ 2. public assistance
- _____ 3. foster care payments
- _____ 4. worker in home where child is placed
- _____ 5. other (specify) _____
- _____ 6. N/A

27) Roughly how far away from this facility is your/each child living?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| _____ miles away (1) | _____ miles away (5) |
| _____ miles away (2) | _____ miles away (6) |
| _____ miles away (3) | _____ miles away (7) |
| _____ miles away (4) | _____ miles away (8) |

28) How often do you have telephone or mail contact with your/each child?

- _____ 1. once a week
- _____ 2. 1-3 times a month
- _____ 3. 1-2 times every 3 months
- _____ 4. 1-2 times every 6 months
- _____ 5. once a year
- _____ 6. less often than once a year
- _____ 7. never

29) Who initiates the phone call?

- ☐ 1. resident
- ☐ 2. child
- ☐ 3. caretaker
- ☐ 4. friend/relative
- ☐ 5. other (specify) _____

30) Do you have problems getting through to the child on the telephone?

- ☐ 1. frequently
- ☐ 2. occasionally
- ☐ 3. never

31) If yes, why?

- ☐ 1. limited access to phone
- ☐ 2. caretaker doesn't like child to talk
- ☐ 3. child is busy
- ☐ 4. child doesn't want to talk

32) How often to you have telephone or mail contact with the children's caretaker?

- ☐ 1. once a week
- ☐ 2. 1-3 times a month
- ☐ 3. 1-2 times every 3 months
- ☐ 4. 1-2 times every 6 months
- ☐ 5. once a year
- ☐ 6. less often than once a year
- ☐ 7. never
- ☐ 8. N/A

33) Even though you're away from your child/children, are you consulted about important decisions affecting them, such as a medical emergency or a problem at school?

- ☐ 1. regularly
- ☐ 2. occasionally
- ☐ 3. not at all

34) How often do your children visit you?

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ 1. once a week | ☐ 6. less often than once a year |
| ☐ 2. 1-3 times a month | ☐ 7. never |
| ☐ 3. 1-2 times every 3 months | ☐ 8. N/A |
| ☐ 4. 1-2 times every 6 months | |
| ☐ 5. once a year | |

35) If never, whose decision is that?

- ☐ 1. resident
- ☐ 2. father/mother
- ☐ 3. grandparent
- ☐ 4. friend/relative
- ☐ 5. foster parent
- ☐ 6. social worker
- ☐ 7. other
- ☐ 8. N/A

36) Who brings the children?

- ☐ 1. father/mother
- ☐ 2. grandparent
- ☐ 3. friend/relative
- ☐ 4. foster parent
- ☐ 5. social worker
- ☐ 6. other
- ☐ 7. N/A

37) When you see the children, do they discuss their problems?

- ☐ 1. frequently
- ☐ 2. sometimes
- ☐ 3. never

38) Did the children look healthy the last time you saw them?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No

39) How much time are you allowed to spend with them during each visit?

- ☐ 1. 0-15 minutes
- ☐ 2. 15-30 minutes
- ☐ 3. 30 minutes-1 hour
- ☐ 4. 1-2 hours
- ☐ 5. 2-4 hours
- ☐ 6. 4-8 hours
- ☐ 7. 8-16 hours
- ☐ 8. no set limit
- ☐ 9. N/A

40) When your children come to visit, where do you meet with them?

- ☐ 1. they come to the door of the cell
- ☐ 2. visitors' room
- ☐ 3. inside resident's cell
- ☐ 4. administrative office
- ☐ 5. recreation area
- ☐ 6. other (specify) _____

41) Do you meet with them alone?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No

42) If no, who is present?

- ☐ 1. guard
- ☐ 2. trustee
- ☐ 3. other prisoners
- ☐ 4. other (specify) _____

43) What are the major obstacles to their visiting more often?

- ☐ 1. facility rules
- ☐ 2. distance
- ☐ 3. no contact prior to incarceration
- ☐ 4. money
- ☐ 5. resident doesn't want children to visit
- ☐ 6. children don't want to visit
- ☐ 7. caretaker doesn't want children to visit
- ☐ 8. other _____
- ☐ 9. N/A

44) Can you arrange for your children to have a special visit outside regular hours?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. In special circumstances

45) Do you plan to be reunited with your children in one household after your release

- ☐ 1. yes, immediately
- ☐ 2. yes, after legal action
- ☐ 3. yes, after adjustment period of about _____ months
- ☐ 4. no, children will remain where they are

- 46) What single most serious offense were you convicted of?
_____ (999 = N/A)
- 47) How long is your sentence?
_____ (999 = N/A)
- 48) Does that include time off for good behavior?
____ 1. Yes
____ 2. No
- 49) How long have you been here?
_____ weeks from current date
- 50) Did you have a
____ 1. private lawyer
____ 2. public defender
____ 3. N/A
- 51) Since your admission to the facility, has a lawyer/paralegal been available to talk with you?
____ 1. Yes
____ 2. No
____ 3. Don't know
____ 4. other (specify) _____
- 52) If no, have you wanted one?
____ 1. Yes
____ 2. No
- 53) Prior to your most recent arrest, had you ever been arrested before?
____ 1. Yes
____ 2. No
- 54) If yes, how many times?
_____ (999 = N/A)
- 55) For what crimes were you previously arrested?
_____ (999 = N/A)
- 56) Were you convicted?
____ 1. Yes
____ 2. No

57) Is this the first time you have ever been in jail or prison?

_____ 1. Yes

_____ 2. No

58) If no, how many times?

_____ (999 = N/A)

59) For what offenses have you previously been jailed or imprisoned?

_____ (999 = N/A)

60) Where were you jailed or imprisoned?

_____ (999 = N/A)

The next few questions concern sexual harassment experienced by residents of Kentucky correctional facilities. By sexual harassment, I mean anything from verbal abuse to actual rape.

61) Have you ever been sexually harassed in any way by an official or another prisoner in this facility or in any other Kentucky correctional facility (administration or staff)?

_____ 1. Yes

_____ 2. No

62) If yes, by whom?

_____ 1. administrative personnel

_____ 2. guard/jailer, male

_____ 3. guard/jailer, female

_____ 4. trustee

_____ 5. prisoner, male

_____ 6. prisoner, female

_____ 7. other (specify) _____

63) If yes, where?

64) To what degree?

_____ 1. verbally

_____ 2. molestation/manhandling

_____ 3. rape

_____ 4. other (specify) _____

65) Did you require any medical treatment?

- ☐ 1. yes, in infirmary
- ☐ 2. yes, spend a few days in the clinic
- ☐ 3. yes, outpatient treatment
- ☐ 4. no

66) How many times did this happen?

(999 = N/A)

67) (If yes) Did you report this incident to anyone?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No

68) If yes, to whom did you report it? (check which are applicable)

- ☐ 1. lawyer
- ☐ 2. facility staff
- ☐ 3. family
- ☐ 4. other prisoners
- ☐ 5. other (specify)
- ☐ 6. N/A

69) If no, why not?

70) Was any disciplinary action taken against the official/prisoner?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No

71) If yes, what action?

- ☐ 1. official dismissed
- ☐ 2. official put on probation
- ☐ 3. official reprimanded
- ☐ 4. prisoner lost privileges
- ☐ 5. prisoner placed in isolation
- ☐ 6. residents took informal action against prisoner
- ☐ 7. other (specify)
- ☐ 8. N/A

72) Have you ever heard of incidents in which another prisoner was sexually harassed at this facility or at another Kentucky correctional facility?

_____ 1. Yes

_____ 2. No

73) If yes, how many?

74) If yes, where?

75) Did any of these incidents occur last week?

_____ 1. Yes

_____ 2. No

76) If yes, how many?

77) By whom?

_____ 1. administrative personnel

_____ 2. guard/jailer, male

_____ 3. guard/jailer, female

_____ 4. trustee

_____ 5. male inmate

_____ 6. female inmate

_____ 7. other (specify) _____

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78) In the time that you've been here, have you needed medical services?

_____ 1. Yes

_____ 2. No

79) If yes, have they been adequate?

_____ 1. totally adequate

_____ 2. mostly adequate

_____ 3. mostly inadequate

_____ 4. totally inadequate

_____ 5. no medical services perceived

_____ 6. no medical services provided

80) Were you given a medical checkup when you were admitted here?

_____ 1. Yes

_____ 2. No

81) By whom?

- ☐ 1. doctor
- ☐ 2. nurse
- ☐ 3. paramedic
- ☐ 4. other
- ☐ 5. N/A

82) What did it consist of?

83) Were you pregnant when you entered this facility?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No

84) If yes, which of the following options did you have? (check the ones that are applicable)

- ☐ 1. keeping the baby in the facility for up to 6 months
- ☐ 2. placing the baby with father/spouse
- ☐ 3. placing the baby with other family member
- ☐ 4. putting the baby up for adoption
- ☐ 5. abortion
- ☐ 6. other (specify) _____
- ☐ 7. N/A

85) Which option did you take?

- ☐ 1. kept the baby in the facility for up to 6 months
- ☐ 2. placed the baby with father/spouse
- ☐ 3. placed the baby with friend or family member
- ☐ 4. put baby up for adoption
- ☐ 5. had an abortion
- ☐ 6. other (specify) _____
- ☐ 7. N/A

86) Have you ever participated in any psychological services available at this facility?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No

87) If yes, what did this consist of? (check first one which is applicable)

- ☐ 1. individual therapy with M.D./Ph.D.
- ☐ 2. individual therapy with social worker

87) cont..

- ☐ 3. group therapy led by M.D./Ph.D.
- ☐ 4. group therapy led by social worker
- ☐ 5. group therapy led by paraprofessional
- ☐ 6. other (specify)
- ☐ 7. N/A

88) Have you ever received medication for relief of nervousness or depression?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☒ 2. No

89) What kind?

90) How often?

91) For how long?

92) Are you required to participate in psychological services available at this facility?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. no psychological services perceived
- ☐ 4. no psychological services provided

93) To you personally, how helpful would you say the psychological services are?

- ☐ 1. extremely helpful
- ☐ 2. moderately helpful
- ☐ 3. slightly helpful
- ☐ 4. not helpful at all
- ☐ 5. no psychological services perceived

94) Are programs offered here towards completion of a high school diploma or a college degree?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No

95) Do you perform any jobs or duties within the facility?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No

- 96) If yes, what are they?
-
- 97) Are you paid for the jobs and duties you perform?
- ☐ 1. Yes
 - ☐ 2. No
 - ☐ 3. N/A
- 98) If yes, how much are you paid?
- ☐ \$/hour
- 99) Are formal job training classes offered at this facility?
- ☐ 1. Yes
 - ☐ 2. No
- 100) Do you participate in any vocational/job training programs available at this facility?
- ☐ 1. Yes
 - ☐ 2. No
 - ☐ 3. no vocational programs perceived
 - ☐ 4. no vocational programs provided
- 101) If yes, how many hours a day do you participate?
- ☐ 1. 0-1 hours per day
 - ☐ 2. 1-2 "
 - ☐ 3. 2-3 "
 - ☐ 4. 3-4 "
 - ☐ 5. 4-6 "
 - ☐ 6. 6-8 "
 - ☐ 7. more than 8 hours per day
 - ☐ 8. N/A
- 102) If yes, what type of job are you receiving training for? (specify type of training)
- ☐ 1. technical/professional
 - ☐ 2. management/administration
 - ☐ 3. clerical/office
 - ☐ 4. trade/craftsman (i.e., carpentry)
 - ☐ 5. equipment operation
 - ☐ 6. personal services (i.e., cosmetology)
 - ☐ 7. 999 N/A

- 103) If yes, are you required to participate in vocational programs offered here?
- ☐ 1. Yes
 - ☐ 2. No
 - ☐ 3. no vocational programs perceived
 - ☐ 4. no vocational programs provided
- 104) To you personally, how helpful would you say the vocational training program is?
- ☐ 1. extremely helpful
 - ☐ 2. moderately helpful
 - ☐ 3. slightly helpful
 - ☐ 4. not helpful at all
 - ☐ 5. no vocational programs perceived
 - ☐ 6. no vocational programs provided
- 105) How long does the program last?
- ☐ 1. 0-30 days
 - ☐ 2. 1-3 months
 - ☐ 3. 1-6 months
 - ☐ 4. 6 months to 1 year
 - ☐ 5. more than 1 year
 - ☐ 6. other (specify) _____
 - ☐ 7. N/A
- 106) Do you receive a certificate or diploma after completion of a program?
- ☐ 1. Yes
 - ☐ 2. No
- 107) (If no participation in training) Why did you choose not to participate in the job training program?
- 108) Do any programs exist to help you find employment after release?
- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ 1. work release | ☐ 4. no program provided |
| ☐ 2. placement counseling | ☐ 5. other (specify) |
| ☐ 3. no program perceived | |

109) How do you plan to support yourself after being released?

- ☐ 1. get a job
- ☐ 2. spouse will support
- ☐ 3. other family members will support
- ☐ 4. public aid
- ☐ 5. via illegal activity
- ☐ 6. other (specify) _____

110) If #1. (above), most likely doing what?

111) Will your income be used to support any dependents?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No

112) Are formal religious services ever conducted at this facility?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No

113) Do you participate in the religious services conducted at the facility?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 3. N/A

114) Do you ever have the opportunity to speak privately with a chaplain?

- ☐ 1. whenever I want
- ☐ 2. sometimes
- ☐ 3. never
- ☐ 4. no chaplain ever available

115) If yes, is the chaplain male or female?

- ☐ 1. male
- ☐ 2. female

116) Does the facility offer to its residents any other programs or services that we have not yet talked about?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No

Describe:

117) Race

- ☐ 1. White
- ☐ 2. Black
- ☐ 3. Hispanic
- ☐ 4. Asian
- ☐ 5. other (specify) _____

118) Sex

- ☐ 1. male
- ☐ 2. female

Facility Code: _____

Resident I.D.#: _____

Date: _____

Interviewer: _____

DATA ANALYSIS

A survey design was seen as the most appropriate methodology by which to collect data about incarcerated women in Kentucky. One type of survey, the interview, has the advantage of being amenable to a variety of statistical analyses. Besides simple frequency and percentage distributions, the interview data were subjected to three other types of statistical tests: (1) the chi-square test, (2) the t-test, and (3) multiple regression.

Chi-square is a test of statistical significance among crosstabulated variables. It is used to determine whether a systematic relationship exists between two variables. This is done by computing expected cell frequencies (based on an established statistical formula) and comparing these to the cell frequencies that actually occurred between the crosstabulated variables. If a systematic relationship does exist between the variables, a small probability value will be found as a result of the chi-square test. For example, if a probability of 5% or less is found ($p \leq .05$), then there is a 95% chance that the two variables are in fact related and are not a result of random chance.

The t-test compares two groups of respondents, with the group means (or averages) of some variable serving as the basis for comparison. For example, the average number of children of men in state prisons was compared to the average number of children of women in state prisons. In this analysis, it was shown that men averaged 1.3 children while women averaged 2.1. The difference was significant at $p \leq .05$. This means that there is a 95% probability that the women's population in Kentucky prisons truly average .8 more children than the population of men in prison.

Multiple regression in this report was used as a descriptive tool in order to estimate the importance of selected (predictor) variables in determining the

value of another (dependent) variable. That is, the relative impact of each predictor variable in determining another variable is assessed. In the text it was noted that the most important factor in predicting whether a resident intends to reunite with his/her child(ren) was whether s/he had been living with the child(ren) at the time of arrest.

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS CONVICTED OF EACH TYPE OF OFFENSE

	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
<u>Property Offenses</u>		
Larceny/Theft	8%	6%
Forgery	19%	5%
Stolen Property	3%	0%
Buying, Selling, Receiving		
Burglary	11%	11%
Arson	1%	-
Total	42%	22%
<u>Person Offenses</u>		
Robbery	8%	32%
Murder	12%	7%
Manslaughter	17%	8%
Assault	2%	5%
Total	39%	52%
<u>Drug Offenses</u>		
Possession/Use	6%	2%
Buying/Selling	6%	4%
Total	12%	6%
<u>Other Offenses</u>		
(Includes: wanton endangerment, sexual abuse, kidnaping, reckless homicide)		
Total	7%	20%

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RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROMOTION
MOVES EFFECTIVE THE FIRST DAY OF THE MONTH

LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III	LEVEL IV	LEVEL V
1. Minimum of 30 days 2. Average of 3 on all evaluations 3. Complete the following satisfactorily: a. Rule Book test b. Beta test c. MMAT d. GATB e. T-1 85% accuracy on post test f. RDT g. Development of 6 month goals and PIP 4. Groups not mandatory 5. May receive no more than one incident report that results in more than a warning or reprimand 6. No long sleeve clothing is to be worn under the State Dress - Sweaters over the State dress are acceptable if they button down the front and the sweater remains unbuttoned.	1. Minimum of 60 days 2. Average of 4 on all evaluations 3. Groups not mandatory 4. If receive incident report on Level II, she may remain on that level until the next monthly Comm. meeting. The Committee will then decide whether to place her on level 2 for 60 days or be dropped to Level I for 30 days.	1. Minimum of 120 days 2. Average of 4 on all evaluations 3. Regular attendance in two activities. EXAMPLE: Service Group, Counseling group or Recreational group that meets on a weekly basis. College students will receive one group activity by attending their classes. Four hours volunteer services documented by supervisors substituted for ONE group in a month's period. 4. No incident reports for 120 days - automatic drop 1 level/day of adjustment. 5. All restorable good time must be restored before one can make level 4. If have non-rest. good time loss, inmate can be promoted to level 4 if 2 yrs has elapsed since the incident report occurred.	1. Minimum of 120 days 2. Average of 4 on all evaluations. 3. Regular attendance in two activities. Example: Any service group, counseling group or recreational activity that meets on a weekly basis. College students will receive credit for one group activity by attending their classes. Four hours volunteer services documented by supervisors may be submitted and substituted for one group in a <u>one</u> month period. 4. No incident report for 120 days. Drop immed. one level on the day of the adjustment hearing. She will be reviewed at the next monthly meeting to see if she should be demoted further in regards to the seriousness of the incident report.	1. Monthly review 2. Average of 5 on all evaluations. 3. Regular attendance in three group activities. EXAMPLE: Any service group that meets on a weekly basis. College students will receive credit for one group activity by attending their classes. Four hours volunteer services documented by supervisor may be submitted for one group in a <u>one</u> month period. 3. No substantiated incident report for 30 days - drop immed. 2 levels on the day of the adjustment hearing. She will then remain on Level III until the next monthly meeting to see if she will be demoted further in regards to the seriousness of the incident report.

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PRIVILEGES	LEVEL 0	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III	LEVEL IV	LEVEL V
Time Spent On Level		30 Days	60 Days	120 Days	120 Days	Monthly Review
Visiting Time	30 minutes visiting time	1 hr./optional 2 long dist. for 2 hrs. Sat. or Sun. Holidays	1 1/2 hrs./optional 2 long dist. for 3 hrs. Sat. or Sun. Holidays	2 hrs./optional 2 long dist. for 4 hrs. Sat. or Sun., Holiday. KSR, picnic 1 ev/week (Wed.) 6-8	3 hrs./optional 2 long dist. for 4 hrs. Sat. or Sun. Holiday, KSR, Picnic 3 ev./wk. (Mon., Wed. Fri.) 6 - 8	4 hrs./optional 2 lon dist. for 4 hrs. Sat. or Sun., Holidays KSR 3 Ev. wk (M- W-F) 6-8
Security Status	Maximum	Maximum	Medium	Medium	Minimum	Minimum
Personal Belongings	Refer to Guidelines	State Clothes (dresses)	Must fit into closet	Must fit into closet & trunk	Must fit into closet and trunk	Must fit into closet & trunk
Clothes	No jewelry	3 items jewelry	Unlimited jewelry	Unlimited jewelry	Unlimited jewelry	Unlimited jewelry
Jewelry	No cosmetic	Limited cosmetics	Unlimited cosmetics	Unlimited cosmetics	Unlimited cosmetics	Unlimited cosm.
Cosmetics	No house decor	No house decor	No house decor	Bedspread, house decor, blow dryer	Bedspread, electric razor, wall hanging, rug	Bedspread, Elec. razor, wall hng., Rugs, floor cushions
House Decor	Seg- no canteen					
Canteen Priv.	Adm. Seg. - 50% reg. canteen priv. the fol- lowing mo. after rel.					
Phone Calls	None	1-5 min. a month	1 - 10 min. a month	1-5 & 1-10 min. a month	2 - 10 min. a month	3-10 min. a month
Owning Radio TV, Tapeplayer	None	None	Battery operated Radio - must use ear plugs	Battery Operated radio Must use earplugs	Battery operated TV, Radio and Tapeplayer	Battery operated TV, Radio and Tapeplayer
Activities	Adjustment Committee	Prog., Sch., Act. (Re. Ser. 2/wk.) Yd./4:00 PM Mon.-Fri., Dyrn./9:00 P wk. 12:00 PM wkend. 9:30 - in bed during week	Prog., Sch., Exer., Rel. Serv., Rec., Og. Yd./ 9:00 PM, Grp., Dyrn./ 10:00 PM Wkd., 2:00 AM Weekend	Prog., Exer., Yd., Lounge, Dyrn., Sch., Rec. Og., Rel. Serv., Grp., Pri., Trip-Inst. Spn. Dyrn., 11:00 PM wk. 3:00 AM Weekend	Prog., Exer., Yd., Lounge, Dyrn., Sch., Rec., Og., Rel. Serv., Grp., Pri., Trip-Inst., Spn 1/mth., Cottage Consideration	Prog., Exer., Yd., Sch., Rec., Lounge, Og., Grp., Rel. Serv., Dyrn.
Bedtime	9:00 PM wk. & wkends	9:30 PM wk. 12:30 AM wkend.	10:30 PM wk. 2:30 AM wkend.	11:00 wk. 3:30 AM wknd.	Personal Discretion	Personal Discretion
Packages Parole outfit Free Package	None	Initial A & O only personal belongings only Birthday package A & O Director must approve Parole package	1 pkg. from home every two months Birthday package Parole package	1 package from home 1 catalog order 1 drugstore order every two months Birthday package Parole package	1 pkg. from home 1 catalog order 1 drugstore order 1 Avon order every two months Birthday package Parole package	1 pkg. home 1 ct. order 1 drat. order 1 A. order per month Birth. pkg. Par. pkg.
Trips	None	None	None	1 Inst. Sponsored trip. Furlough if qualify by guidelines/Pre-rel. 1 Trip per month	1 Inst. sponsored trip. 2 Privileged trips, = 3 per month Furlough consideration	1 Inst. sp. trip 1 priv. trip 1 move = 3 per month Furlough consid.
Location Good time	Not eligible	Not eligible	Non. rest. gd. time must be 2 yrs. of loss	Consdrd. all gd. tm. must be rest. bfr. pro. to 4		

708.00 OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

708.01 Purpose

To establish a written offense and penalty code for rule violations to ensure that inmate discipline and control is established and maintained.

708.02 Policy

Institutions must strive to provide a safe, sanitary and orderly environment for inmates, staff and visitors and to offer programs for all inmates who wish to develop their potential for maintaining a successful community adjustment upon release. In order to implement this policy reasonable standards of behavior and discipline must be developed and maintained.

708.03 General Principles

- A. The following general principles shall be applied to every disciplinary action taken against any inmate:
1. The action shall be reasonable and proportionate to the violation.
 2. The action shall be taken in an impartial and nondiscriminatory manner.
 3. The action must not be arbitrary or retaliatory.
 4. Physical abuse is strictly forbidden.

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B. In addition to these general principles, the following specific rules apply.

1. The Adjustment Committee may reduce more serious charges (except felonies) to a lesser more appropriate offense.
2. All actions of the Adjustment Committee are subject to the approval of the Superintendent and penalties involving forfeiture or denial of good-time must also be reviewed and approved by the Deputy Commissioner for Institutions.

708.04 Relationship of the Directive to State and Federal Statutes

- A. Any act which constitutes a felony or misdemeanor under the Kentucky Revised Statutes or Federal Law will constitute a violation of these rules.
- B. Felonies will be referred to the Kentucky State Police for investigation. Misdemeanors will be referred to the State Police on a case by case basis.

708.05 Offenses and Penalties

Uniform rules and rule violations are hereby established and divided into seven major categories with specific penalty ranges for each category. A numbered penalty code is also established.

708.06 Categories of Offenses and Penalty Range

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Minimum Penalty</u>	<u>Maximum Penalty</u>
A. <u>Category I</u>		
1. Feigning illness	1	4
2. Improper or unauthorized use of or possession of state equipment or materials	1	4
3. Illegal possession of canteen tickets, cigarette slips or possession of money in excess of amount authorized, but under \$20.00 in excess	1	4
4. Unauthorized or attempting to make unauthorized contacts with the public	1	4
5. Littering	1	4
6. Unauthorized communication to and/or with inmates in a cellblock area	1	4
7. Improper use of a pass	1	4
8. Illegal possession of any item of personal property	1	4
9. Failure to have I.D. card in possession	1	4

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10. Abuse of mail or visiting regulations	1	4
11. Failure to abide by any institutional schedule or documented rule	1	4
12. Improper dress	1	4
13. Carrying food from the dining room and/or kitchen	1	4
14. Lying to an employee	1	4
15. Abusive or vulgar language	1	4
16. Gambling	1	4

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Minimum Penalty</u>	<u>Maximum Penalty</u>
B. <u>Category II</u>		
1. Possession of contraband (does not include weapons, substance abuse items or escape materials) i.e., all items not specific- ally approved by Bureau of Corrections policy	2	5
2. Disruptive behavior	2	5
3. Unexcused absence from assignment	2	5
4. Failure to carry-out work assignment as required	2	5

5. Forgery of any type	2	5
6. Improper or unauthorized use of telephone	2	5
7. Charging another inmate for unauthorized services or services rendered through his normal duty	2	5
8. Inappropriate sexual behavior	2	5

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Minimum Penalty</u>	<u>Maximum Penalty</u>
C. <u>Category III</u>		
1. Harrassing an employee in the performance of his duty	2	7
2. Refusing to obey a direct order	2	7
3. Refusing to work	2	7
4. Threatening bodily harm	2	7
5. Breaking and/or entering into another inmate's locker, room, cell or living unit	2	7
6. Demonstration (non-violent), inciting a non-violent demon- stration or banding together without administrative approval	2	7

7. Missing a count	2	7
8. Bucking an inmate line, wherever formed	2	7
9. Involvement in the writ- ing, circulating or sign- ing of petitions which pose a threat to the security of the institution	2	7
10. Failure to clean bed area in assigned housing unit	2	7
11. Unauthorized changing of bed in assigned housing unit	2	7
12. Under influence of drugs intoxicants	2	7
13. Fighting	2	7
14. Inflicting injury to self	2	7
15. Repetition of offenses - more than twice - offenses in Category I or Category II within 90 days	2	7
16. Loan sharking or collect- ing debts	2	7

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17. Stealing	2	8
18. Being in a restricted or unauthorized area	2	8
19. Homosexual Behavior	2	8
<u>Offense</u>	<u>Minimum Penalty</u>	<u>Maximum Penalty</u>

D. Category IV

1. Assualting another inmate but with no serious injury occurring	2	8
2. Smuggling of contraband items into or out of the institutions, i.e., all items not specifically approved by Bureau of Corrections policy	2	8
3. Engaging in extortion or blackmail or making threatening statements	2	8
4. Confusing a count	2	8
5. Running from or resisting apprehension by an official	2	8
6. Unauthorized absence from the institution	2	8

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7. Destruction of state property of
a value of less than \$100.00 2 8

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Minimum Penalty</u>	<u>Maximum Penalty</u>
E. <u>Category V</u>		
1. Destruction of state property of a value of \$100.00 or more	5	9
2. Destruction or tamper- ing with life safety equipment, such as fire extinguishers, emergency signs, emergency lighting, emergency alarms (compon- ents devices)	5	9

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Minimum Penalty</u>	<u>Maximum Penalty</u>
F. <u>Category VI</u>		
1. Inciting to riot and/or rioting	6	10
2. Attempting escape or escape	6	10
3. Deliberately setting a fire	6	10
4. Possession of/or promoting of dangerous contraband into or on institutional grounds		

(as defined in Chapter 307.00)

or possession of money in excess

of \$20.00 more than authorized 6 10

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Minimum Penalty</u>	<u>Maximum Penalty</u>
G. <u>Category VII</u>		
1. Assaulting an employee or non-inmate	11	11
2. Assault resulting in the death or serious injury of another inmate	11	11
3. Sexual assault	11	11

708.07 Penalty Code

Penalties that are assigned to offenses in Categories I through VII. Two penalties may be assessed for each offense so long as one penalty is penalty 1 through 5.

1. Reprimand and warning.
2. Restriction of privileges for a definite period of time.
3. Extra duty assignment for a specific period of time not to exceed forty (40) hours.
4. Order restitution, in case of destruction, injury or theft of property of the state, employees, visitors or other inmates. Canteen tickets and cigarette slips

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or money in excess of that authorized, found in unauthorized possession will be confiscated and placed in the canteen fund.

5. Loss of privileged housing or meritorious living conditions.
6. Assignment to disciplinary segregation for a maximum of fifteen (15) days, each offense, but not to exceed thirty (30) days.
7. Loss of good-time, up to sixty (60) days.
8. Loss of good-time, up to sixty (60) days, and assignment to disciplinary segregation for a maximum of 45 days, each offense, but not to exceed sixty (60) days.
9. Loss of good-time up to ninety (90) days and assignment to disciplinary segregation for a maximum of sixty (60) days, each offense, but not to exceed ninety (90) days.
10. Loss of good-time up to 180 days and assignment to disciplinary segregation for a maximum of ninety (90) days, each offense, but not to exceed 120 days.
11. Loss of up to two years of good-time, accrued or denied for assaulting an employee, or non-inmate or inmate in which serious injury or death occurs,

or for sexual assault on anyone, which shall not be subject to restoration, and assignment to disciplinary segregation for a period of 180 days, each offense, but not to exceed 180 days.

708.08 Reduction in Sentence to Disciplinary Segregation

The Classification or Adjustment Committee may reduce disciplinary segregation time by up to 50% depending upon the behavior and adjustment of the inmate while serving time in disciplinary segregation.

708.09 Notification to Inmates and Staff

All inmates and staff shall be notified of the changes in this directive. Notification will include informing all inmates of the changes as part of the orientation process upon reception at all institutions. Posting of copies in all dorms and other areas where staff and inmates gather, informing staff at role call and including in staff and inmate handbooks.

713.00

ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES AND PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this directive is to outline the policy and procedures in regard to Adjustment Procedures, Programs, and Due Process as directed in a Consent Decree issued by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Kentucky setting forth guidelines to be used by the Kentucky Bureau of Corrections.

713.02

THE ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE

The Adjustment Committee is designated as a subcommittee of the Classification Committee, responsible for hearing all disciplinary charges and insuring due process rights as outlined in this directive.

A. Membership

The membership of the Adjustment Committee will be: Associate Superintendent (C); Associate Superintendent (PS); Senior Captain; the Caseworker concerned or any other key staff as deemed necessary and appointed by the Superintendent. In case a member can not be present at the hearing, she/he may delegate membership to a representative. The Chairperson shall be named by the Superintendent and at no time will the Adjustment Committee be comprised of less than three persons, representing both treatment and custodial staff. Any committee member shall be disqualified in every case in which she/he has filed the complaint or witnessed

the incident, she/he has participated as an investigating officer, she/he is the person charged with the subsequent review of the decision, or she/he has any personal interest in the outcome.

B. Functions

1. Handling of all incident reports and actions, including the development of procedures for reporting, investigation and reviewing all behavior matters including those of an informal or positive nature.
2. Making of recommendations as to the loss of good time.
3. Making of recommendations as to referrals for prosecution.
4. Making of changes in the programs of residents who appear before it, including changes in housing, custody, and work assignments except that all assignments to academic programs, vocational training programs, prison industries, farm centers or any one of the minimum security institutions will be referred to the Program Placement Committee for action.
5. Review periodically and make recommendations as to methods of adjustment to be used in behavioral difficulty situations, including physical examination of facilities and procedures in the Segregation Unit.

6. The Adjustment Committee will preserve the tape recording and prepare a written record of its activities. The committee will make reports and recommendations as to changes in procedures from time to time or when requested. The advice of the Caseworker concerned will be requested where indicated, and the Adjustment Committee will keep she/he informed of its action at all times. The committee will exercise good judgement in making program changes and refer matters to the Reclassification Committee when action by that body seems more appropriate or might be more effective.

713.03

ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

A. Incidents

The successful employee, to a great degree, secures the cooperation of the resident through leadership and example. When counsel fails to bring about the response desired, correctional officers will notify their immediate supervisor. Should an incident report be required, the responsible employee will submit it before he completes his tour of duty. Any incident involving a safety or sanitation violation will be called to the attention of the Safety Supervisor.

B. Pre-Hearing Detention

Until the hearing, every resident is entitled to remain in his existing status at the institution, unless he

constitutes a threat to other prisoners, staff members, or himself, which requires a pre-hearing detention. If pre-hearing detention is to be ordered by the shift supervisor, such order must be in writing with reasons in support thereof. It shall be reviewed and signed by the Superintendent or in his absence, Duty Officer, within twenty-four (24) hours. Failure to do so shall return the resident to his previous status. Any time spent in pre-hearing detention shall be credited against subsequent sentence imposed.

C. Investigations

The reporting employee's department head will review an incident report within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 24 hours, to determine if it contains full information. In all instances, the report will be reviewed by the Senior Officer responsible for the particular shift or area who will investigate and make a report of his findings on the incident report form. Such investigation must include:

1. A copy of the incident report, including a notice of the charges, shall be given to the resident at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the hearing unless such notice is waived.
2. A listing of all witnesses which the resident desires present at his hearing.

3. The resident shall be advised of his right to consult with resident legal aide of his choice at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the hearing.
4. The resident shall be given a written notification of the time and date of the hearing at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the hearing.
5. The resident shall be advised of his right to waive the hearing and plead guilty to the charges. The resident may be present when punishment is decided.

If the investigating officer feels that no further action is necessary, he will so advise the resident and the Adjustment Committee of his findings and the report will be processed through normal procedures. The investigating employee will bear in mind that the Adjustment Committee is not an investigating body and the report must contain all the relevant facts.

D. Reports

1. The Incident Report

This report must be clear, concise and contain only the facts the reporting employee has personally witnessed and otherwise verified, including a statement of how such verifications has been made.

All reports will be prepared on Form JC-058-02-068 in triplicate. These are to be kept in a central place and issued only as needed.

2. Disposition of Incident Report Forms

All incident report forms will be routed to the Superintendent for his signature after action by the Adjustment Committee. Those involving good time loss will then be forwarded to the Central Office, Bureau of Corrections, for review by the Office of Institutions, completed forms will be returned to the Records Clerk who will distribute as follows:

Original - Institutional Central File

1 copy - To the Resident

1 copy - To Associate Superintendent (C)
Statistical File via Captain
of the shift who will advise
the reporting employees of the
action taken by the Adjustment
Committee

1 copy - To Central Office File

If the resident has been granted parole and receives an incident report which results in the loss of good time, the records clerk will photostat an additional copy and forward it to the Deputy Commissioner in the Office of Institutions for referral to the Parole Board with a cover letter to be signed by the Superintendent.

INMATE RIGHTS IN REGARD TO ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

As a result of recent Supreme Court decisions and a Consent Decree issued by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, the following rights were accorded residents appearing before the Adjustment Committee throughout the Bureau of Corrections:

1. Twenty-four (24) hours prior to written notice of all pending hearings before the Adjustment Committee. Only copies of written information which the Adjustment Committee has provided to the resident at least twenty-four (24) hours before the hearing may be considered, unless the provision of such documents would be hazardous to institutional safety.
2. The right to waive the hearing and plead guilty to the charges. Resident may be present when punishment is decided.
3. The right to remain in his existing status at the institution prior to the hearing unless a pre-hearing detention is required.
4. Opportunity to be present during all phases of the hearing except the deliberations phase.
5. Representation by chosen resident legal aide who has had legal aide training, or other inmate at minimum security institutions if trained resident legal aide is not available, who has been allowed to confer with the inmate at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance.

6. An opportunity to make a statement and to present documentary evidence.
7. An opportunity to call witnesses on his behalf, unless doing so would be unduly hazardous to institutional safety. Such reasons for denial shall be stated in writing.
8. An opportunity to confront and cross-examine his accuser and all adverse witnesses, unless doing so would be unduly hazardous to institutional safety.
9. A copy of the incident report including the findings and report of the Adjustment Committee.

713.05

RESIDENT COUNSEL

- A. The function of the resident legal aide shall be to appear at the Adjustment Committee hearing with the accused to aid the resident in presenting his defense or explanation of the defense to the Adjustment Committee or to contribute any information which may be in his possession which may be of help to the Adjustment Committee in reaching a just decision on the case. In all cases, the resident and counsel will leave the hearing during the deliberation phase.
- B. Activities of Resident Counsel
 1. Confer with the accused at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the hearing.
 2. Question witnesses for the accused during the hearing.

3. Confront and cross-examine the accuser and all adverse witnesses during the hearing unless doing so would be unduly hazardous to institutional safety.
4. Review written statements of charges and representation.
5. Clarify position of the accused.

C. Selection of Resident Counsel

The accused may select any resident counsel who is an assigned legal aide and has had legal aide training provided by the Office of Public Advocacy, or other inmate at minimum security institutions if trained resident legal aide is not available.

713.06

ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE ACTIONS

- A. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Adjustment Committee shall preserve the tape recording for at least six (6) months and prepare a written record on the incident form which shall include:
1. The committee's decision.
 2. The sentence imposed and the criteria used for imposing the particular sentence.
 3. A summary of the evidence upon which the decision and sentence were based.
 4. A list of all witnesses.
 5. A statement as to whether the sentence may be stayed during an appeal and reasons for that decision.

6. The date and time of the hearing.
7. The signatures of all committee members.
- B. The following actions may be taken by the Adjustment Committee, and Adjustment Program action, except that indicated in sub-paragraph 9 below, may be suspended for any period not to exceed six (6) months pending adjustment.
 1. Exonerate - Decision that no further action is necessary. When this action is taken no reference to the incident will be included in the inmate's records.
 2. Reprimand and Warning.
 3. Order restitution in cases of destruction, or injury to state property.
 4. Recommend restitution, in cases of destruction, injury or theft of property of other residents or of employees.
 5. Restrictions of activities for a definite or indefinite period. This entails restriction of one or more institutional activities excepting:
 - Group Counseling
 - Chapel
 - Academic Classes
 - Vocational Classes
 - Correspondence
 - Visiting
 6. Assignment to additional duties - This entails work assignments which are of a constructive

nature and shall not entail repetitive non-productive assignments. At no time will such assignments be injurious to the health or beyond the physical ability of the resident. Such assignments shall be made in terms of specific tasks or hours work and will be performed under the supervision of Associate Superintendent/Custody or his designate. A list of possible assignments will be prepared by each institution upon the approval of the Commissioner and appended to this directive.

7. Assignment to Administrative Segregation Program.
8. Referral to Commonwealth's Attorney for possible prosecution, via Superintendent only.
9. Recommend that a resident be transferred to another institution for disciplinary or security reasons.
If the transfer is to a more secure institution, the transfer process will follow the procedures outlined in Chapter 703.00.
10. Assignment to Segregation Program - If after a period of eight days it appears that continued assignment to segregation is necessary for the proper control of a resident, the Adjustment Committee will review the reports of the resident adjustment while in segregation and, after granting

the resident an opportunity to appear and discuss such assignment with the Committee, will prepare a written report describing such decision.

713.07

DECISION AND APPEALS

A. The Committee shall decide the case on the basis of the report before it at the hearing. The Committee shall immediately provide a written report of such action to the resident, including any recommended loss of good time.

B. Appeals

Any resident may appeal the decision of the Adjustment Committee to the Superintendent. He has five (5) working days after the committee renders its decision to detail the reasons for the appeal. The Superintendent must respond in writing within twenty (20) days of the Adjustment Committee action.

File No. _____

KENTUCKY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Frankfort, Kentucky

PAT C. CANTERINO,
1543 KCIW
Pewee Valley, Kentucky, 40056

PLAINTIFFS

&

TINA STONE,
2320-KCIW
Pewee Valley, Kentucky, 40056

vs:

BETTY KASSELKE, Warden
KCIW, Pewee Valley, Ky
&
Deputy Warden BENNER
KCIW Pewee Valley, Ky 40056
&

RESPONDENTS

CHANDLER, et al.
KCIW Staff, Pewee Valley, Ky

* * * * *

Comes the Complainants, Pat Canterino, and Tina Stone, by resident legal aide, Ed Wagner, Jr, who has been requested in writing by these complainants to act as resident legal aide in their behalf, and files herein their complaint against the above named respondents, and others who will be named at the time of the investigation, of the following charges, all contrary to the Civil Rights of the complainants as set out in Chapter 344 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes.

The Complainants list the following complaints in itemized form, and will present the actions of the respondents herein later in argument form so as to enable the Commission to better understand the existing situations.

The complaints are:

(1) Discrimination, in that these respondents are prohibiting the complainants from exercising the same rights as the male residents of the Bureau of Corrections enjoy, simply because they are female, and have not the number, or the knowledge of legal procedures and remedies to correct the unlawful activities being inflicted upon them.

(2) Denial of access to the Courts in that the respondents restrict all legal activities of the complainants, and have refused to permit them reasonable access to legal materials, legal library, and require these complainants to submit their legal materials prepared for submission to the courts, to censorship and approval of these respondents.

(3) Mental and sexual abuse, in that these complainants are suffering loss of activities available to the general population because of their attempts to obtain legal redress from the courts. They are suffering punitive actions of these respondents, and additionally one of the complainants has suffered sexual abuse at the hands of the Correctional Staff, to the knowledge of these respondents, who refuse to take any action to protect these complainants from other such additional activities of the same nature, at the whim and pleasure of the Correctional Staff. Legal they could be considered accomplices to a felony.

(4) Denial of right to contact legal counsel, in that both of these complainants have respectfully requested the right to make telephone contact with legal counsel, and have been summarily denied, with no legal or reasonable reason being offered.

(5) Threats & Coercion, in that these complainants have been subjected to severe punitive actions by the respondents, and offered relief if they would cease their efforts to obtain relief from the Courts of Justice of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the Federal Courts. 124

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(6) Emotional Abuse, in that the respondents continue to harass the complainants, and keep them in an emotional turmoil, to prevent them from using reasonable and rational logic to prepare themselves to adjust to the daily unusual activities to which they are being subjected.

(7) Delaying and censoring mail, both regular and legal, in that they pass the complaints mail around to the Correctional Staff to read and delay the delivery of such to the addressee. Further they refuse to permit any legal mail to depart from the institution, without their having censored and approved of it beforehand.

(8) Cruel and Unusual Punishment, in that the compounding of all of the above activities of the respondents, create a cruel and unusual situation, where not only are the complainants, but other residents are daily caused to suffer physical, emotional, mental and sexual abuse, but are additionally punished for their complaining about such abuse, and are punished even further for any efforts to obtain relief via normal legal or authorized modes of appeal.

On October 28, 1980, the complainant, Tina Stone attempted to have a motion to vacate judgment, prepared for her by this resident legal aide at her request, and fully within the bounds of law, as set out by the Federal Courts, with the assistance of the other complainant, Pat Canterino.

Respondent Benner took her motion from her, read it, and threatened a new charge for the illegal practice of law. He then proceeded to Segregation where the other complainant Pat Canterino is being quartered, and threatened her with new charges, for using the mail for illegal purposes, etc, in an effort to scare or coerce these complainants from proceeding with their legal activities. Both of these complainants, have been in touch with Professor Abramson of the University of Louisville School of Law, who is preparing and

is in the process of filing Federal Civil Rights Actions against KCIW, and the staff. He is representing them in this action, yet they were summarily denied the right to contact legal counsel, and cannot get mail out except to other persons similarly situated, and managed to get the activities to this Resident Legal Aide, with the request that he once again assist them, and make some effort to relieve their suffering.

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Another Resident of KCIW, Betty Holder, who is psychologically handicapped has been harassed by respondent Benner, until they had to handcuff her to the door of her cell in Segregation, where she was forced to remain for a prolonged period, and had to sit in her own urine, etc, which will give this committee an idea of the actions one can expect from State Employees who have been given power of virtually " life or death" over other helpless women.

The resident " LaVerne" who is on the KCIWdeath row has been injured and was at the time of writing by the complainants in an institutional hospital room in a state of " shock", with nothing further being done to assist her.

Presently Respondent Benner has laid down new rules effective at once which states that no one can have copies made of anything, at any time, nor can they secure notary service without his permission, and has since relented and permitted complainant Stone to have her motion copied, but refuses to permit her to secure the proper materials, or cooperation of the other Complainant Pat Canterino to mail this motion to the Courts.

WHEREFORE, these complainants via resident legal aide respectfully pray this commission to:

- (1) Accept this complaint tendered by resident legal aide in behalf of these two complainants, and if necessary have one of the commission go to KCIW to verify the authenticity of the complaint, and the fact

Legal aide undersigned herein.

(2) Pursuant to KRS 344.190 (2) to meet and exercise it's powers at the Kentucky Correctional Institute for Women, Pewee Valley, Kentucky 40056.

(3) Pursuant to KRS 344.190 ((8) to receive, initiate, investigate, seek to conciliate, hold hearings, and to pass upon complaints alleging violations of this Chapter.

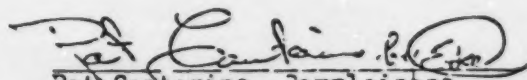
(4) Pursuant to KRS 344.190 (9) at any time after a complaint is filed, to require answers to interrogatories, compel the attendance of witnesses, examine witnesses under oath or affirmation in person, or by deposition and require the production of documents relevant to the complaint

The complainants desire to make the commission aware of the problems and difficulties they are sustaining in their efforts to seek relief, and requests the commission to take this into consideration, in that the complainant's have had to request the assistance of resident legal aide in the preparing and filing of this complaint, and especially in the transmitting such complaint to the Commission itself.

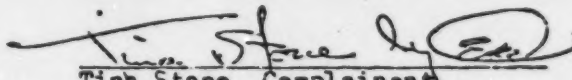
Comes resident Legal Aide, Ed Wagner, Jr., herein stating that the persons named herein as complainants have requested his assistance, and have authorized him to act in their behalf in any manner which is legal and beneficial to them. This resident legal aide states the facts contained herein are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he has retained the original copies of such information as is contained herein, for the consideration of the members of the Commission should they desire it.

The undersigned states that he is acting in behalf of Complainants Pat Canterino, and Tina Stone, both residents of Kentucky Correctional Institute for Women, Pewee Valley, 40056, specifically at their request and submits this complaint in good faith, believing same to be true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

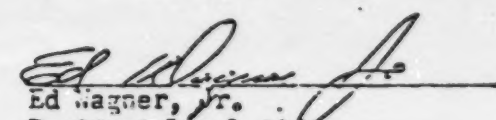
for


Pat Canterino, Complainant
by Resident Legal Aide

for


Tina Stone, Complainant
by Resident Legal Aide

by


Ed Wagner, Jr.
Resident Legal Aide
Box 128 4-19-4-KSP
Eddyville, Kentucky, 40038

Pat 11/2/80
cc: Pat Canterino
Box 1543 KCIW
Pewee Valley, Ky 40056

Tina Stone
Box 2320 KCIW
Pewee Valley, Ky 40056

Louisville Courier Journal & Times
525 West Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky, 40202

Lexington Herald Leader
Lexington, Kentucky

Kentucky Post
Covington, Kentucky

Kentucky Civil Liberties Union
Louisville, Kentucky

John Y. Brown, Governor
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Capitol Building
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

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FEBRUARY, 1981

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
- Open Rec. - Church Serv. - Words of Wis. 10-1:30 - Volley ball - Group - Calvary Assembly of God	12:30-1:30 - O'Bryan Re 3:15 - Valley Vibes 3:15 - IP Press 5:15-6:45 - Rec. (men) 7-8 - Open Rec (W)	3:00 - Group 3:15-4 - Exercise 4:30 - Choir Practice 5:15-6:45 - Rec. (Men) 6:00 - Group 6:30 - Bible Study 7-8:45 - Open Rec (W) Ceramics	1-2 - J'Bryan Recreate 1:30 - Nelson Group 3:00 - Group 4:30-5:30 - Jayceettes 5:15-6:45 - Rec. (Men) 5:30 - Joe Weiss 6:30 - AA 7-8:45 - Rec. (W) Ceramics	12:00 - Zion Video 12:30-3 - Tl Class 3:00 - Group 3:15-4 - Exercise Gr. 3:15 - Emergency Squ. 5:15-6:45 - Rec. (men) 5:30 - Bill Glass 7-8:45 - Rec. (Women) Ceramics	10:30 - Mass 12:30-3 - Tl Class 3:00 - Group 3:15-4 - Art Group 6:00 - Popcorn/Movie	1-2 - Volleyball 2-3 - Open Rec. 7-8:45 - Open Rec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 - Open Rec. 10 - Church Serv. 10 - Words of Wis. 10-1:30 - V/ball 1-3:30 - Open Rec 1 - Group 1 - New St. Paul	12:30-1:30 - O'Bryan Re 12:30-3 - Tl Class 3:15 - Valley Vibes 3:15 - IP Press 5-8 - Parenting 5:15-6:45 - Rec. (Men) 7-8 - Open Rec. (Women)	12:30-3 - Tl Class 3:00 - Group 3:15-4 - Exercise Group 4:30 - Choir Practice 5:15-6:45 - Rec. (Men) 6:00 - Group 6:30 - Bible Study 7-8:45 - Open Rec. (W) Acey Duca Ceramics	12:30-3 - Tl Class 1-2 - O'Bryan Rec. 1:30 - Nelson Group 3:00 - Group 4:30-5:30 - Jayceettes 5:15-6:45 - Rec. (Men) 5:30 - Joe Weiss 6:30 - AA 7-8:45 - Rec. (Women) Ceramics	12:00 - Zion Video 12:30-3 - Tl Class 3:00 - Group 3:15-4 - Exercise Group 3:15 - Emergency Squad 5:15-6:45 - Rec. (men) 5:30 - Bill Glass 7-8:45 - Rec. (Women) Ceramics	10:30 - Mass 12:30-3 - Tl Class 3:00 - Group 3:15-4 - Art Group 6:00 - Popcorn/Movie	10-4 - Kid's Day 1-2 - Volleyball 2-3 - Open Rec. 3:30-7:30 - Ladies Shopping Trip
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 - Open Rec. 10 - Church Serv. 10 - Words of Wis. 10-1:30 - V/ball 1-3:30 - Open Rec 1 - Group 1 - Trinity Bapt.	12:30-1:30 - O'Bryan Re 12:30-3 - Tl Class 3:15 - Valley Vibes 3:15 - IP Press 5-8 - Parenting 5:15-6:45 - Rec. (men) 6:30-8:30 - Marlow Tackett & the Southern Comfort Band	12:30-3 - Tl Class 3:00 - Group 3:15-4 - Exercise Group 4:30 - Choir Practice 5:15-6:45 - Rec (men) 6:00 - Group 6:30 - Bible Study 7-8:45 - Open Rec (W) Pool and Ceramics	1-2 - O'Bryan Recreate 1:30 - Nelson Group 3:00 - Group 4:30-5:30 - Jayceettes 5:15-6:45 - Rec. (Men) 5:30-6:30 - Kid's Day Follow up 5:30 - Joe Weiss 6:30 - AA 7-8:45 - Rec/W/Cer.	12:00 - Zion Video 3:00 - Group 3:15-4 - Exercise Group 3:15 - Emergency Squad 5:15-6:45 - Rec. (Men) 5:30 - Bill Glass 7-8:45 - Rec (W)/Ceram.	10:30 - Mass 3:00 - Group 3:15-4 - Art Group 6:00 - Popcorn/Movie	1-3 - Rev. Shumaker Community Bapt. Ch. 5:15-6:45 - Rec/Men 7-7:45 - Volleyball 7:45-8:45 - Open Rec
15	16	17	18	19	14	21
11 - Open Recreat. 10 - Church Serv. 10 - Words of Wis. 10-1:30 - V/ball 1-3:30 - Open Rec. 1 - Group 1 - Special Church Service	12:30-1:30 - O'Bryan Re 3:15 - Valley Vibes 3:15 - IP Press 3:15-4 - PWV Players 5-8 - Parenting 5:15-6:45 - Rec (Men) 7-8 - Open Rec/Dance	3:00 - Group 3:15-4 - Exercise Group 4:30 - Choir Practice 5:15-6:30 - Rec (Men) 6:00 - Group 6:30-8 - Bingo 8-8:45 - Rec/Women	12:30-3 - T3/April Brd. 1-2 - O'Bryan/Recreate 1:30 - Nelson Group 3:00 - Group 4:30-5:30 - Jayceettes 5:15-6:45 - Rec/Men 5:30 - Joe Weiss 6:30 - AA 7-8:45 - Rec/W/Cer.	12:00 - Zion Video 12:30-3 - T3/April Brd. 3:00 - Group 3:15-4 - Exercise Gr. 3:15 - Emergency Squad 5:15-6:45 - Rec/Men 5:30 - Bill Glass 7-8:45 - Rec/Women/Cer.	10:30 - Mass 12:30-3 - T3/April Brd. 3:00 - Group 3:15-4 - Art Group 6:00 - Popcorn/Movie	1-3 - Birthday Part. 3-4:45 - Rec/Men 6-7 - Volleyball 7-8:45 - Rec/Women
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Jails Where Medical Attention was Allegedly Denied

1. McCracken County
2. Henderson County
3. Daviess County